THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 23. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, June 9, 1869. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements [illegible] the rate of [illegible] for each [illegible] A liberal [illegible] advertising [illegible] A [illegible] measure [illegible] Business [illegible] themselves [illegible] news, will [illegible] for each insertion. Advertisements should be handed in before [illegible] in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

I [illegible] orders [illegible] Grocery [illegible] early in morning [illegible] terms that other dealers cannot compete with [illegible] point of [illegible]

NOTICE.—New [illegible] stand, Third Street, [illegible] Respectfully takes pleasure to inform the public that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, [illegible] Confectioneries of all kinds. [illegible] from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or pound.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots [illegible] Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line [illegible] removed his place of business from the [illegible] near the Bridge to his present location, [illegible]

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House.

B. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE. I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may [illegible] reach us for instruction. [illegible] R. T. TAYLOR.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. [illegible] classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English, [illegible] Pres. Board of Trustees.

Shingles. LATH AND FLOORING constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. [illegible]

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Bouser Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency. Office, at Railroad Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

Beaver Seminary [illegible] session opened [illegible] long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. [illegible] R. T. TAYLOR.

Shingles! Shingles!—The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of [illegible] Shingles, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near [illegible] on the C. & P. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER. jan11:69.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. [illegible] S. P. CUMMINGS.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Agnew. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER [illegible] as a base for teeth. Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted. Feb3:ly.

A [illegible] Lodge No. [illegible] meets every Monday evening [illegible] Rochester, in Cumming's Hall.

P. TRUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds [illegible] on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants' Manufacturers' and Artisans' Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House. april7,1869:ly.

HENRY [illegible], Dealer in Boots, Shoes [illegible] Bonnets and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Mr. [illegible]'s Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr7,1869:ly.

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. [illegible] BRIGGS, Manager. [illegible] BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks in any of them at the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Lea's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St.

Opening New Goods Daily,
AT
J. W. BARKER & Co's,
No. 59 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRESS GOODS, in single and double width, in all the desirable shades and qualities, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, and 40cts.

BLACK SILKS, from $1 per yard and upwards.

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECK SILKS at all prices.

SHAWLS, of all styles.

Sacques and Suits

On hand and made to Order, in the very LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

may26:1m

Wall Paper, Window Shades.
Patterns New,
Prices Low.
Variety Endless.
DEZOUCHE & Co.
Cor. Fifth Avenue, 119 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Packages delivered at R. R. Depots, &c., free of charge.
mar10:3m.

New Advertisements.

C[illegible]
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
[illegible]
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED Oil,
[illegible]
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
COAL & PATENT JAPAN,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
[illegible]
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

D[illegible] W. A. [illegible]

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
H. B. Anderson's Old Store,
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,
which they sell as cheap as any establishment in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy [illegible] Soaps,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes only.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. No charges made for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,
Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,
RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER.
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best [illegible] Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
[illegible] [jan6.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first Sewing Machines ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor, ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

[illegible] The [illegible] the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides [illegible] and after being adjusted do not require changing [illegible] To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak [illegible] agencies must be addressed to STILES & STOOPS, [illegible]

Dry Goods.

SPRING STOCK
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, Etc. Etc.
McCALLUM BROTHERS,
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET,
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, [illegible]
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
McCALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

[illegible] Splendid SAW MILL Property, in the village of Freedom. The Mill is one of the best [illegible] material. We will sell [illegible] to suit, in order to quit the business. [illegible] small capital this is a good chance for investment. Call on or address, [illegible] Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
of all kinds.
ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.
COPYING PRESSES,
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
103 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
apr7:6mo.

BREAD! BREAD!

The undersigned takes plesure in informing the public that he is still engaged in the Baking business at his old stand, on Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. He [illegible] his bakery will be supplied at the shortest notice. [illegible] YOUNG.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

We do not wish to alarm you, reader, [illegible] Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption when the lungs are half consumed; in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate; make men live forever, and leave death to [illegible] want of work—and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will POSITIVELY CURE the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure. Sold by most Druggists Everywhere. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, for SIXTY CENTS; Four packages for $2, or one dozen for $5. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the Proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. mar 3:3m

TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE,
It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA.
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT
Zingari Bitters.
A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
[illegible]
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTATIVE OF DISEASES.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. CHEOPSUS who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARINI HERB—the most [illegible] vegetable production the earth ever [illegible] in the cure of disease. It is in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chroic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c., &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for [illegible] their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot,

F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. [illegible] N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
Recommended by
Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of [illegible]
Hon. Edward McPherson, [illegible]
Hon. Joel [illegible]
Hon. William [illegible] and others.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb10:t

ED. FOERSTER,
DEALER IN
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES
[illegible]
above goods will be kept constantly on hand and sold as low as the lowest.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT
No. 164 Smithfield St., near 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
TOYS & FANCY GOODS
will be found in another department of the same house.
mar17:3m

Miscellaneous.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
WHOLESALE
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY!
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$17.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	19.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves.

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy.	10.25

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " " "	10.00
" 4, " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No.	Grate	inch.	
No. 93,	Grate	15½ inch,	$2.60
" 92,	"	17 "	2.65
" D,	"	18 "	3.25
" 91,	"	19 "	3.25
" 73,	"	19 "	3.25
" C,	"	20 "	3.50
" B1,	"	21 "	4.00
" 120,	"	21½ "	4.75
" 5,	"	21½ "	4.75
" 123,	"	23½ "	5.00
" 78,	"	23½ "	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 33, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 33, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 28, " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
[illegible]

J. C. HAMMOND,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, and Grain,
ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)
Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. [illegible]
CORN [illegible]
RYE FLOUR,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,
constantly on hand. Also a cheap and convenient [illegible]
Wooden Pump,
the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela
GUANO OR PHOSPHATE
on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.
I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Jan 20-'68 J. C. HAMMOND

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS,
and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
[illegible] purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Also, Sabbath School, Government for sale at Publisher's prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Broadway, New Brighton.

To THE WORKING CLASS.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me. mar17:3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners will find them in their office on Friday of each week, until Sept. 1st, 1869. By order of the Board. JOHN E. RAKIN, Clerk. apr14:[illegible]

T. O. MORGAN.
[illegible]
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

SELECTED [illegible]

[illegible] She was [illegible] of trimming [illegible] of the [illegible] ing by [illegible] stine, and [illegible] cabbage [illegible] ously [illegible] was giving [illegible]

The sun [illegible] vines at the [illegible] dow, [illegible] ing a [illegible] the wall before [illegible] tiles in the bit [illegible] door, bent in [illegible] and a merry [illegible] lows under the [illegible]

The day, and [illegible] picture of [illegible] had been [illegible] rest. But to [illegible] above and the [illegible] it shone upon [illegible] thin veil of [illegible] was clouded and [illegible] were scented [illegible] Even the [illegible] about her—the [illegible] ner and the [illegible] their nails [illegible] and despair.

"I cannot bear [illegible] it? I shall die, [illegible] I can't die; and [illegible] endure what I cannot bear," she moaned, deep in her heart.

There was a distant whirling whir of her mother's spinning-wheel, far away in the garret, the water dripped with a ceaseless flow in the tub under the shed, the hemlock sticks in the stove crackled and sputtered in disgust at their fate, and somewhere somebody called out to a cow that dragged a creaking cart.

By and by a door opened and shut, and there was a sound of footsteps coming across the uncarpeted floor.

Eliza turned, with a sudden impulse, to shut the door upon herself and her misery; and then came a quick feeling of thankfulness for anything and anybody that might help her escape for a while from her thoughts.

At the time a girl's voice called:

"Zay, where are you?"

"Here."

"Where are you?"

"Here, in the pantry," replied Eliza, turning a little to put a spice-box upon a shelf, that she might hide the marks of tears on her face.

A young girl in a wood-colored calico dress and a pink sun-bonnet, came in and seated herself on a high sugar tub.

"Oh, Milly, is it you? I am glad you have come. Take an apple, will you? There are some real nice Porters on the shelf behind you," said Zay, in a quick, animated voice, still keeping her face towards the new comer.

Milly took an apple and [illegible] eating it not speaking at first, but looking with great [illegible] eyes at the drooping figure before her.

If Milly Bergen had not been born in the quietest, most stagnant spot in the world, and a woman besides, she would inevitably have become a detective officer; for not so much as a mouse could scamper behind the wainscot but she knew by ready intuition what it was scampering after.

And now she said, directly:

"What is it, Zay? Anything about Frederick? Tell me."

Zay replied by the downfall of a tear upon the pie she still held in her hand, and a sudden shaking of her whole frame that she [illegible] as suddenly, and with an effort [illegible] steady her voice, she replied:

"Frederick and I are through, Milly."

"What do you mean?" gasped Milly, throwing down her apple and stretching open her eyes still wider.

"It is true," replied Eliza, in calm despair. "I shall never see him again. If he were going by the window I should not look out, and he would not look in. We are nothing to each other from this time forth."

"Zay Orange, I don't believe it! Tell me all about it, quick," cried out Milly, in ready sympathy.

"It was only last night," replied Zay, "but it seems a year—it seems a lifetime. Frederick came in as he always does from Dorset. He had not been home for more than a month, and I hadn't seen him in all that time. It seemed like a great while; but, Milly, it was not like always. Now I am going to see him never again!" sobbed poor Zay, breaking down for a moment.

Then swallowing very hard, she went on again:

"He seemed natural enough—just as he always did; till, finally, he lay down on the sofa and put his head into my lap, and then he said he didn't know how I looked at our acquaintance, he thought we ought to have an understanding. And so I said I had ever thought of friendship for him. We had been schoolmates and I should always prize him as a friend—almost like a brother. You know, Milly, I could not have him think I was dying for him; and if he had not looked upon us as lovers I would not have him suppose I had. You know I am very proud," said Eliza, with a gleam of consolation.

"You are very much of a fool, that is what you are!" retorted Milly, picking up her apple and biting it ferociously. "I never heard of a young man putting his head on a girl's lap for the purpose of telling her he didn't love her," she continued, looking as experienced as Queen Elizabeth.

"He said he didn't know how I had understood our acquaintance; and of course I would not have him think I understood more than he meant. I talked a long time, and I don't think I ever talked better in my life. I quoted from Emerson and from Tupper, and I talked as easily as possible and could think of everything to say just as I wanted to say it, but I felt as though my heart was breaking. Afterwards I brought that new chene dress of mine to show him, just as I have always showed him my things, so he needn't notice anything different; and he looked at it, and then looked so reproachfully and with so much meaning and said, 'Changeable!' and nothing more. Oh, Milly, I loved him. His hair, his hand, and everything, and I shall never see him again. Never, never!"

At this miserable thought, Eliza sank on a basket of apples all in a bunch and began to cry, while her friend looked on and pitied her.

Presently Milly spoke:

"Don't feel so, Zay! I have a presentiment that you will see Fred again. And I am perfectly sure that it is really a true presentiment. Fred loves you, I know that, for I have seen you together too much to doubt it, and if he loves you of course he is not going to let this be the last. You know, Zay, I have seen a good deal of such things at one time and another. There was Sarah Liscom and Maud Vershire—I know all about their love affairs; and both my married sisters made a confidant of me. And I know men do not give up a girl so easy if they really love her," she continued, shaking her wise head.

"But I do not think you did right. You know what we have said so many times,

To thy own self be true,
And it doth follow as the night to day
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

And, Zay, you were not true to [illegible] of snuff and then said, deliberately:

"Frederick Cheshunt? Yes, I know him. Why, you see Miss Halsey lives the very house but one to mine, and we are great cronies, and are out and in together like own kind—her and me. So I always know who she has for boarders, and there [illegible] is one of her oldest boarders, quite a stand by, and I know him as well as I do this young lady here. I don't know anything against him, neither, nor anybody else. He is just as nice a young man as there is in the town of Dorset, now that is so. And he is paying attention now to a girl over there at Dorset."

"Who is she, Aunt Betsey, what is her name?" exclaimed Milly.

"A Dudgeon girl, and I and Miss Halsey are not over pleased with the match."

"Why, Aunt Betsey?"

"Because she isn't more than half good enough for him."

"I thought she belonged to a respectable family."

"Well, she is a likely girl, and belongs to a respectable family, and all that. But I consider her a piece of lazy furniter, and so does Miss Halsey."

Eliza had lifted her face from the kitten, and was listening, white and eager, greedy to lose nothing, not even the pain every word brought her.

"But do you think they will marry?" asked Milly, moving her chair to bring it before Eliza's excited face.

"I understand he has taken her home to see his folks, and see how they like her."

"Oh, did you know we are expecting Augusta and the baby in a few days," she added, as though with a sudden change of thought.

It made no difference to Aunt Betsey what the subject was, she was at home on any; and taking a pinch of snuff she chatted away, just as readily on the next theme put in her way with such adroit carelessness.

When Eliza went home soon after, Milly went along to the gate, and finally along the road as far as the third maple tree.

"I thought you were my friend, Milly," said she bitterly. "But you know how I longed to hear what was the news Aunt Betsey could tell."

"So I am your friend, your true friend; but you looked as though there was a dagger sticking in your heart, and I was not going to let her go back to Dorset with any story about you to tell Miss Halsey. Besides, she had told all she knew, and some she guessed, already. Don't cry, Zay. I have a presentiment it will come out right yet."

"Right" meant to these young girls the way most desirable, in their [illegible] into life and the great beyond.

So Milly went back to the gossiping aunt, and Eliza went forward to take up the burden of a life from which the sun was darkened, and the moon withheld her light. But [illegible] The darkest day, Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

And already the word had been spoken that should turn the color of her face.

Aunt Betsey was right about a great many things; and at the very moment she was taking a pinch of snuff, and unconsciously thrusting poisoned arrows into the heart of Eliza Orange, the same subject was being discussed by Frederick Cheshunt's father and mother in the clean, airy kitchen of their farm house.

"Did you give Frederick a hint of how you felt, mother?" asked Mr. Cheshunt, anxiously.

"Not a word for nor against. I wouldn't. I treated the girl just as well as I knew how, though I never could stand it, with the Dudgeon blood. I always did feel as though I was a porcupine with my quills out whenever I saw one of the family, even as long ago as when they and we were young together, though I don't know any reason why," replied Mrs. Cheshunt, stopping a moment to meditate upon the metaphysical side of the question. "Well, so it is," she resumed cheerfully, after an unavailing pause; "some folks can't bear cheese, and I never took to the Dudgeons. But, nevertheless, I shall try to treat Freddy's wife like a daughter, whoever she may be; and I showed her my cheeses, and took her out to see the garden and the pig, and never breathed a breath for nor against to Freddy. Only as she was off putting on her things I most [illegible] Dudgeon why, dawdling and dowdy, I just said to Freddy, sort of aside, said I, 'Next time you come, bring Eliza.' And he never said a word, and I never said a word. I wouldn't for anything!"

Ah, kind hearted Mother Cheshunt! Unconscious influence is sometimes mightiest; and a word spoken in due season, how good is it!

"Freddy didn't tell you, I suppose," asked Mr. Cheshunt, "anything about what made the trouble betwixt him and Eliza Orange? Or wasn't there ever anything to it only our surmisings, after all?"

"Well, I don't know," replied Mrs. Cheshunt, all the more cheerfully to balance the gloom of her husband, "I guess they liked each other, no mistake about that; but they are both pretty proud and pretty stuffy, and I mistrust something has gone wrong that they won't either one of them come back of. But, then, nobody can tell the betwixt and betweens of a couple of young folks, and themselves as little as anybody. Young folks don't know more than a couple of rabbits what they want, and what they ought to want, until they are just as apt to stumble on the wrong thing as the right thing," pursued Mrs. Cheshunt, with the experience of long observation stirring in her brain. "Why, I can't positively say there was any certain engagement, or the like of that, but I supposed it was an understood thing. Well, I don't know, father, it will come out right, one way or the other, and talking won't feed the pig or pick the peas for breakfast."

So saying, Mother Cheshunt put on her sunbonnet, and went briskly [illegible] with a pail of milk in one hand and an empty basket in the other. [illegible] and [illegible] disappointed expectations by the homely duties of her homely life.

Meantime at the same moment, Frederick Cheshunt, alone in his counting-room, jotted his feet and thought.

Since that one black day, so long passed now, he had been in a whirl of wounded self-love, suspicion and despair. Unsatisfied and restless, he had been tossed from one mood to another, sure of nothing but of repenting whatever he did in one stage of feeling as soon as he had passed into the next.

Ah, if he could be wise enough to wait till the tide of passion had gone down, and he finds which is shifting sand and which is solid rock! But youth is so wise, and wisdom is such foolishness.

At last, just when Mother Cheshunt went out with her pig's pail, and Eliza Orange parted from her friend Milly, under the maple tree, and walked along the quiet country road with wet cheeks and a suffocating weight at her heart, Frederick Cheshunt jumped up, snatched his hat and went out with his hands in his pockets, like a man resolved.

The next day he went out again at the same time, and after the close of the next day [illegible] the next, [illegible] the look of dogged determination that had been clouding his face cleared away like a fog before sunshine, and he got to whistling at his work and buying neckties.

"Do you know, Aunt Betsey," said his landlady, Miss Halsey, "that I am confident young Cheshunt is really in love this time."

Miss Halsey was a spruce little spinster with as many wrinkles as a loaf of bread just ready to go into the oven, and heard enough to quite set up a youth of moderate ambition. She was as great a snuff-taker, and as great a talker, as Aunt Betsey herself; and she trotted in, puckered and spry, upon this morning, with her snuff-box and her tongue, to talk over things.

"There is one certain sure sign, Aunt Betsey; don't you know it? Writing poetry. Dr. Watts wrote beautiful poetry, and he couldn't have done it if he hadn't been in love. It was a Miss Rowe, I forget—a book, and it tells all about it," said she, solemnly, and with a dive into her deep pocket for her snuff box, corresponding with the impressiveness of her tone. "Love is very inspiring, and they are apt to write it when they are in love. I saw it when I went to pick up Cheshunt's room this morning. Poetry, sure enough, capitals and all, there it lay on his table, written out in a scholarly hand, with beautiful flourishes, and his name on the end in full, handsome as print. So I suppose I have as good as lost a boarder—and a first rate one, [illegible] the Riddle [illegible]"

Miss Halsey snuffed and nodded, and winked, and sighed and sniffed; divided between regret at her own loss and maidenly delight over a love story.

The same day Father Cheshunt, after following up stairs and down stairs, in my lady's chamber, found my lady at the pen of her pet pig, with a pail of water and a single [illegible] in his face.

"Well, mother, I have got news for you," said he, throwing out his words all in a heap. "Got a letter from Frederic, and he says he is coming home to spend the week, and with his wife. What do you think of that?"

"You don't!" ejaculated Mother Cheshunt, dropping her shingle just when the pig had laid his head in the most convenient position, shutting his eyes and putting back his ears in luxurious satisfaction. A new silence followed, [illegible] and sharp back.

"Who, do?" affirmed Father Cheshunt, doubtfully. "That is what Frederic says—his wife. Who do you suppose he has got for a wife, mother?"

"Well, the Dudgeon girl, most likely," returned Mother Cheshunt, with a weak attempt at cheerfulness. "But whoever she may be, father, she will be [illegible] and we must treat her like a daughter."

Then she went in and put some yeast rising for an election cake, should be fuller of raisins than of flour, and frosted like Mount Washington in winter.

Week end came, and just at country tea time a covered buggy drove up to the farm house, with a flash of blond-brown drapery inside and the light folds of a veil showing at the side.

Mother Cheshunt sighed, swallowed, sniffed, and came to the open door with wide open arms, ready to take Freddy's wife, whoever she may be, to her warm heart.

"Here we are, mother. Here am I, and here is my wife," said Freddy joyfully, as a bride came shyly from the carriage and holding his hand to his mother.

Then he turned back with a tender touch to take out his wife. There was a flutter, a soft rustle, and a little spring, and then, throwing aside her veil, there stood Eliza Orange, smiling and blushing like a whole garden of roses.

"You dear, dear little Eliza!" exclaimed Mother Cheshunt, catching hold of her and beginning to cry.

"I was trying to bring my mind to that Dudgeon girl, Freddie, and Eliza was such a blessed surprise," said she, following him to the barn, presently.

She spoke with an air of apology, but with such evident relief that Freddy laughed the light hearted laugh of a happy man, to whom everything is one drop more in a cup of joy.

"It might have been that Dudgeon girl, mother, only she wasn't," he replied.

"Me, Freddy! I didn't say a syllable. I wouldn't. I never believed in meddling in such matters," she replied, indignantly.

"Oh mother! You said, 'Bring Eliza next time,' you know, you did! And so, just to please you, I have brought her," returned Frederic, gayly; "and mother," said he, coming closer, and speaking lower, "Eliza and I are very thankful to you for helping us over a fool's bridge we should never have crossed alone."

The mother smiled upon her son as they went back to the house to their husband, bride, while, at the self-same moment, Miss Halsey, in Aunt Betsey's cheerful kitchen, tried to console herself for the loss of her best boarder. "I told you so," chuckled she. "I knew it was a ballot of verses the first minute I saw the capitals, and I knew what that meant. Love is very inspiring, and they most generally write poetry at such times."

—It is stated that several hundred men are in camp near the city of New Orleans, drilling and perfecting themselves in the use of arms, preparatory to going to Cuba to aid the insurgents. The men are mostly ex-rebel and union soldiers, and armed with Spencer rifles. It is further stated that two vessels have been chartered to take them to Florida coast, whence a steamer would convey them to the eastern end of the Island of Cuba. For equipment and transportation, $170,000 had been raised in New Orleans, and $60,000 had been received from Savannah.

JOHN WALTON'S REVENGE.

"[illegible] said Oscar Ronalds, imperiously.

The speaker was a well dressed boy of sixteen, and the words were addressed to a boy about his own age and his sister of eight. The contrast between their outward appearance was striking. Oscar was of a slender [illegible] and looked like a petted child of the aristocracy. He carried a club in his hand, which it might be inferred from his scowling face he would not be unwilling to use.

John Walton, who confronted him without fear, was a stouter boy than Oscar. His complexion was dark, and his hair, thick and wavy, clung over his forehead. His clothing was coarse and well worn; his pants were tucked up nearly to his knees, and shoes and stockings were luxuries which he dispensed with. His little sister terrified at Oscar's rude menace, clung to her brother, in affright.

"Don't be scared of him, Lizzie," said John. "He won't dare to touch you."

"Won't I, though?" said Oscar, clutching his stick tighter.

"Not if you know what is best for yourself," said John, looking fixedly at him.

"[illegible] said Oscar, haughtily.

"I'm no beggar," said the barefooted boy, proudly.

"This is my father's land. Can you deny that?" demanded Oscar.

"I know it is, and I suppose it will be yours some day."

"Then why have you intruded?"

"I did not suppose it would do any harm to pick a few berries, which would otherwise decay on the vines."

"Then you know, I know. I don't care for the berries, but I don't want any beggar's brats on my father's place."

"Stop there, young master," said John, firmly. "You called me a beggar, and I did not care much; but if you call my mother by that name, you will be sorry."

"I," said Oscar very contemptuously. "What will you do?"

"I'll beat you with that stick you hold in your hand."

"Then I do call her a beggar," said Oscar, furiously. "What are you going to do about it?"

"You'll see."

John Walton left his sister's hand, and springing upon Oscar, he wrenched the stick from his hand, laid it over his back with sharp emphasis three times, and then threw it into the pond near by.

Leaving his young enemy prostrate upon the ground, he took his terrified sister by the hand, saying,

"We'll go home now, Lizzie."

Oscar picked himself up, mortified and furious. He would have pursued John, and wreaked instant vengeance upon him if he had dared, but in the hands of the young avenger, as he had found to his surprise, he felt his utter inability to cope with him, and resolved that vengeance should come in another form.

"My father shall turn the beggars out of house and home," he muttered. "I wish they might starve."

The father of Oscar Ronalds was the proprietor of a handsome house and large landed estate, including several tenements which he rented out. In the poorest of these lived John Walton and his mother. They lived poorly enough, how it would be hard to tell, but at all events they lived and never sought help.

When John told the story of his encounter to his mother, she was disturbed, fearing that trouble might come of it. So, indeed, it did.

The next morning Squire Ronalds, with his stiff, erect figure, was seen approaching the widow's cottage.

Mrs. Walton opened the door.

"Won't you come in, Squire Ronalds?" she said, nervously.

"No, ma'am, I have but a word to say, and that is soon said. Are you aware that your boy grossly insulted my son yesterday?"

"He told me that Oscar called him names, and he knocked him down. He has a hasty temper."

"Your son is a ruffian, ma'am."

"Not so bad as that. He's a good boy to me, Squire Ronalds."

"It is a pity that he cannot treat others with respect."

"Do you think he was wholly to blame?"

"Certainly he was. My son caught him trespassing on my land, and he very properly ordered him off. I don't care to urge this matter, but I am willing to take the [illegible] I will let it pass. Otherwise, as your month is up to-day, I shall require you to leave this tenement."

John who had been inside and heard what had been said, came forward, looking resolute and self-sustained.

"I shall not apologize to Master Oscar, sir," he said. "If he [illegible] would apologize to me [illegible] I'd [illegible] to you. That would look well, would it not?" said the Squire scornfully.

"It would be right," said John firmly. "[illegible] you are an impudent young rascal."

"Mother," said John, quietly, "there is no use listening. I shall not apologize and am ready to take the consequences. You must leave [illegible]

"You must leave this house to-morrow," roared the Squire, in very undignified rage, stamping his gold headed cane upon the ground.

"Very well," said John. "Good day, sir," and John closed the door, leaving the Squire under a vague impression that he had got the worst of the encounter.

"What shall we do, John?" said Mrs. Walton dismally.

"I'll tell you, mother. There is nothing for me to do here. We'll go to Brandon, where there are woolen mills. There I can get a chance to work, and I'll find work for [illegible] It is best for us to go."

The next day Mrs. Walton's tenement was empty, and no one knew where the family had gone. Oscar exulted in what he regarded as his triumph.

Twenty years passed. To the barefooted boy they brought wonderful changes. At twenty-four he found himself superintendent of the mill where he had entered as a poor operative, earning a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He had built a handsome house, over which his mother presided with matronly dignity. His sister Lizzie was the wife of a young physician in successful practice in the same town.

One winter evening they were all seated in a luxuriously furnished room, before a glorious fire. His sister had come to spend the afternoon, but was prevented by the violent storm from returning to her own home.

"What a storm it is!" she exclaimed, wonderingly. "I pity those who are out in it."

"Yes," said her brother, "it is the most violent storm of the year. The [illegible] But we need not feel troubled. It is summer in-doors."

"Who would have thought, John, that we should come to live in such comfort," said his mother. "Twenty years ago we were poorly off."

"I well remember. It was a lucky thing we came to Brandon."

"So it has turned out. But I was alarmed when you quarreled with young Oscar Ronalds."

"I have forgiven him. The harm he intended has only done us good."

"Have you heard of him lately," she inquired.

"Not [illegible] years ago, and I am told Oscar is very extravagant. That is all."

The storm increased in violence, shaking the house, firm and strong as it was. All at once the door bell rang sharply.

"I'll go myself," said John. "The servant may not be able to close the door again."

He opened the front door and a sharp cutting wind entered with a flurry of snow.

"Will you give me shelter?" said a faint voice.

It was a man who spoke, still young. He stepped in quite exhausted, John Walton closed the door.

"You have had a hard struggle in the storm, have you not?"

"I have indeed. I am chilled to the bone."

"Come in to the fire," and John threw open the door of the sitting room.

He perceived that the stranger had no overcoat, and a poorly clad [illegible] child. [illegible] in half an hour he was more comfortable. He looked [illegible] gard, his face bore the impress of dissipation [illegible] looked earnestly at John Walton. Finally he said abruptly:

"Will you tell me your name? Your face looks familiar."

"My name is John Walton."

"What!" said the other, with a start [illegible]

"Did you live, when a boy, in the town of M—?"

"Yes, but I don't remember you."

"I am Oscar Ronalds, [illegible]"

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the three, and they involuntarily glanced at the ill-clad stranger.

"I see what you are thinking of. I do not look much like the boy you used to know. I have been wild and extravagant, and I [illegible] all my property. I have gone down hill as you have gone up."

"I am sorry for your misfortunes," said John, kindly. "[illegible] service to you? [illegible] to quit the post of clerk, which I understood was vacant. If I had known that you were here I would not have come."

"Because you cannot have forgotten [illegible]"

"It is not forgotten, but quite forgiven," said John Walton, kindly. "Unconsciously you did me a service. The clerkship you seek is mine to bestow. You shall have it, and I will guarantee your good conduct. The salary will be small—only eight hundred dollars."

"It will be a fortune to me. Heaven bless you, John Walton, for your generosity. You shall not find your confidence ill bestowed."

"I have no motive to [illegible] that [illegible] for [illegible] Oscar, who was after a while promoted, and has now a modest and cheerful home of his own, with a good wife to add to his happiness. And this was John Walton's revenge—a noble and christian revenge, the only one worth taking for injury.

AN outrageous swindle on the newspaper proprietors of the country has just developed itself in an association formed to control the manufacture of straw printing paper. Finding the press of the country asleep to their [illegible] they have purchased all the patents held in the country, based on the adaptation of straw in the manufacture of paper, and, through false representations imposed on Congress and had the principal patent extended seven [illegible] They now propose [illegible] and [illegible] all dealers that they must pay a stipulated royalty to them on every ream of paper made in which straw enters as a component [illegible] the limited profit [illegible] engaged in paper-making, or largely increasing to publishers the cost of paper. The paper used in the press generally is worth [illegible] per pound, [illegible] not much more, and if this grand monopoly be not set aside and rendered powerless, the cost of [illegible] will be largely increased, and to no other purpose than to enrich the designing monopolists. [illegible] by Congress [illegible] either repeal the duty on foreign paper or rescind the patent extension which was obtained [illegible] honest manner. The press of the [illegible] steps to baffle the schemes of the dishonest clique that have entered into combination against their interests.

—[illegible] States have certified to the State Department their ratification of the [illegible] Amendment. Rhode Island displays [illegible] tions of patriotism and enlightened knowledge [illegible] of the [illegible]

The Senate gave a large majority for ratification, but the Assembly seems to have [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] statesmanship in support of an Universal Liberty. We have heretofore [illegible] objections [illegible] soon as the closest observers [illegible] where we have not suffered ourselves to entertain any serious doubts as to a favorable issue, as the [illegible] action will awaken the most profound regrets among the supporters of American Republicanism everywhere. We have no reproaches for our Rhode Island friends, who [illegible] the constitutional privileges of their State. Rather, we would remit the adjourned question to their own thoughtful deliberation, feeling an unabated confidence in the patriotic wisdom of the[illegible] upon its National merits.

[illegible] Dixon, widow [illegible] killed her husband, Banks L. Dixon, under the following circumstances: Dixon and his wife had lived unhappily together [illegible] imaginary cause she left him, going to her father's house, in the country. She returned a short time since, stopping at the house of a friend, and was confined with child. The husband made frequent attempts to see her after this event for the purpose, it is supposed, to gain possession of the child. It was finally arranged that he should visit her on a certain day, which was accordingly done. While in the chamber with his wife, and standing by the bedside with the babe in his arms, his back toward the bed, his wife, who had appeared perfectly calm, without emotion [illegible] suddenly rose, and drawing forth a concealed revolver, fired two shots, one of which passed entirely through his body, passing near the region of the heart, causing death in about half an hour.

—A Quebec dispatch announces the total loss of the [illegible] Capt. Taylor, and the ship Margaret, both of Americans, at Caribou Islands, off Anticosta Island. All hands were lost, with the exception of the mate of the Margaret.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna., June 9, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]
Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
GEORGE S. BARKER,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]
Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,
Treasurer,
EBEN ALLISON,
Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON,
Clerk of Court,
JOHN C. HART,
Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,
Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS,
Poor House Director,
ROBERT COOPER,
Trustees of Academy,
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES SMITH.

THE Secretary of War is in receipt of some recent dispatches from the Plains, which state that the prospects of a summer war are diminishing. The supplies to the army, some of which are to be temporarily loaned to the Indians, are pretty well advanced, and every effort is being made to keep the tribes in order.

THE Emperor of Russia has signified his intention of sending an envoy extraordinary to Washington for the purpose of congratulating President Grant on the success of his election and to express the value that his Majesty sets on the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations

THERE are rumors afloat, with apparent foundation, that a difference between President Grant and Commissioner Delano, of the Revenue Bureau, is imminent, which may develop itself into something serious. It is charged by Delano's opponents that he has manipulated the Ohio appointments for the purpose of securing his election as United States Senator, to succeed Senator Sherman.

IT is claimed that the State of Pennsylvania has the right to authorize the manufacture of cigars by convict laborers, and this subject has been officially presented to the Internal Revenue Bureau. No decision has yet been rendered, but as far as can be ascertained the ruling will be against the claim, for the reason that if cigars could thus be manufactured without paying tax, the distillation of whisky might be conducted on the same plan, and the Government by this means would be deprived of a very large amount of revenue.

THE New York *Sun* declares Secretary Borie incompetent for the position he fills by reason of physical debility. "His nervous system," the *Sun* says, "is broken down. He can not read or write for an hour at a time; he can not fix his mind intently on any subject without suffering pain in consequence. He can only live by having no serious occupation, and simply amusing himself."

U. S. DISTRICT Attorney Pierpoint has consented to take bonds for the steamer Quaker City, on her appraised value, and the matter was to be brought before Judge Blatchford on Saturday last, for his action when it is said the vessel will be released. The owners say they are losing one thousand dollars a day by her detention. She was stopped by the U. S. authorities on suspicion of being loaded in the interest of Cuban insurgents.

AT London, Eng., on the 3d of June, inst., news was received of a terrible riot in the town of Mould, north part of Wales. Several lives were lost and a number of persons injured. An attempt was made to rescue some prisoners in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff and his guard resisted manfully, but the mob being too strong, it was found necessary to call out the military force, which fired upon the rioters, killing four instantly and wounding many more. At the date of our last dispatch the town was quiet. The prisoners were still in custody.

SECRETARY Fish is the only member of the Cabinet who is keeping house in Washington. He has the house formerly occupied by Senator Morgan. In person Governor Fish presents the appearance of a refined, dignified gentleman. He is of medium size and height, with florid complexion, strong, prominent features, and side whiskers deeply tinged with gray. He is a rapid and earnest conversationalist, and dispatches business as he conducts conversation, with energy. He will make a good Secretary of State, and will leave the office $50,000 poorer than he entered it.

THE ticket nominated on Monday one week ago, will be found at the head of our columns to-day. The gentlemen comprising it, with one or two exceptions, are well known to the people of the county. After our District nominations are settled we shall take occasion to refer to the individual claims of each candidate for the position for which he has been selected by the people. In the meantime, let us forget the asperities of the nominating canvass, and enter into the support of the ticket as heartily as though we had all secured the success of our personal friends.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Church of America assembled in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The report of the Board of Directors shows the receipts during the year from bequests and donations $16,695, also $2,890 for Hope endowment fund, and $1,339 collections from churches. The widows' fund amounts to $29,192. Arrears of the classes of contingent expenses and assessment to increase the permanent fund of the General Synod $7,675.

A communication was received from classes at Holland, Wisconsin, denouncing Free Masonry and suggesting efforts to have it totally abolished, and from classes of Wisconsin concerning the support of superannuated ministers, which with several other communications, were referred.

A statement has recently appeared that information at the State Department shows almost conclusively that the Brazilian and Argentine authorities, who control the La Plata below Asuncion, intercepted Minister M'Mahon's dispatches; that Minister M'Mahon was at Asuncion on the [illegible] and ascended the river and joined Lopez. There is good authority for stating the only information upon this subject possessed by the Department of State is that intelligence reached Rio Janeiro on the 7th of April, of the arrival at Asuncion of the United States Minister resident to Paraguay. One account received there reads as follows: "The American Minister has escaped from Lopez, and is now under the protection of the Brazilian authorities in Asuncion."

A Gossipy correspondent has this to say of Secretary Cox: "Nature designed him for a man of mark. Personally he is the finest looking man in Washington. He is just six feet in height, of elegant figure, and fine, expressive features. His hair and eyes are of a dark brown, and his cheeks are ruddy with health. His demeanor is that of the courtly gentleman, and his dress is faultless in style and arrangement. Office-seekers swarm around his private apartments and he receives all kindly, unless satisfied that the place-hunter is utterly unworthy. He is a keen judge of men, and is not likely to be imposed upon by the specious and pretentious. The intimate friends of Secretary Cox believe that he has by no means reached the official height to which his talents and character entitle him, and predict for him an elevation beyond which no man attains in America. His family consisting of a beautiful and accomplished wife and four children, is in Cincinnati, and will join him in the autumn, when they will probably enter upon housekeeping in a moderate way."

THE *Radical* of last week has an editorial in which we find two points, which seem to require explanation. First it is asserted that we have been engaged in trying to 'scare' the people of this county into the belief that the *Radical* had never been friendly to Governor Geary's renomination, and that it was now using its influence to procure his defeat at the Philadelphia convention. If we have been misrepresenting the *Radical* in these particulars, how does it come that Governor Geary's name was taken down from the *Radical's* mast head a few weeks ago, and has never been hoisted since? A little light on that operation would be in place just now. The other point is a denial of its attempt to influence the people of the county in the selection of their committeemen on the day of their primary meetings. If no attempt of that character was made why was the livery stable of Beaver besieged the next morning, and horses and buggies provided for the attaches of the *Radical* office, so they might scour the county and find out who were elected committeemen and who were not? If no interest was felt in the matter, as Mr. Quay now alleges, why did he go to all this expense, and why desecrate the christian sabbath, as it had scarcely ever been desecrated before in Beaver? No. The attempt *was* made to "set up" the County Committee, the programme *was* to elect our neighbor its chairman, and the "runners" were sent out on *Sunday* morning to ascertain whether the "setting up" had been ratified by the people. The reports were unsatisfactory, and after meeting the delegates face to face in Beaver on the Monday following, Mr. Q., believing that discretion was the better part of valor, withdrew from the contest and permitted his competitor to be elected without opposition.

"THE victors can afford to be magnanimous." With the foregoing idea in our mind, we refrained last week from referring in any form to the contest for Committeemen in this Borough on the Saturday previous; and not wishing to wound Mr. Quay or any of his friends, we likewise omitted to refer to what took place on the day of the Convention in reference to the election of a Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year. Had we said in our last issue that the ARGUS' friends were successful at all points, and its enemies everywhere overwhelmed, we would have but uttered truths well known to all the Republicans of this county. The triumph itself, however, was enough for us; we did not care to do any boasting about it, and hence desired the acerbity of temper engendered in the matter to sink quietly out of sight, and as speedily as possible. What was our surprise, then, to see at the head of a long article in last week's *Local* in relation to the Republican Convention, such head lines as these:

"QUAY RUNS THE MACHINE."
"*RUTAN CHIEF COOK.*"
"WEYAND IN THE REAR."

Mr. Quay was a member of the Convention here referred to, and by virtue of his membership had a seat in its session, but from some cause, no doubt well understood by himself, he took little or no part in its proceedings. Mr. Rutan was not a member of the Convention at all. If in the Court room during its session, he was there as a spectator, and if he served the Convention as "Chief Cook," he was most assuredly laboring where he was not invited, and for a body of men who had not employed him. That "Weyand" was "in the rear" of the Convention is strictly true. As he was not a member of the body then in session, the "rear" is just where he should have been; but his friends were in the *front*, in the *centre*, in the right *centre*, in the left *centre*, and on both *flanks*. They organized the Convention, selected his friends to preside over it and to record its proceedings, and when the general vote was being counted, they made another of his friends Chairman of the County Committee for the next twelve months to come. When we add that from 40 to 45 out of the 52 or 53 members of the Convention were friendly to the ARGUS and politically opposed to its enemies, the public can very readily see that "Quay," at the time referred to, had very little to do with running the "machine." Why such an article appeared in the *Democratic* paper of the county, under the circumstances, is one of the puzzles of this puzzling age. It certainly was not intended for *home* us.

THE main argument against the adoption of the popular vote system of nominating candidates in this county, was, that the people of the *country* districts would not *turn out*, and that the voters of the *boroughs would*, and therefore, as a matter of course the latter by combining on certain candidates, would sweep every office away from the former. The result of the primary meetings on last Saturday one week ago disproves the non-attendance part of argument most effectually. The returns show that about twenty-seven hundred Republicans of the county attended the primary meetings on the 29th inst., and took part in the nomination of our ticket. This is fully three-fourths of our whole strength in the county, and we hazard but little in saying that under the delegate system, not over one-half of this number would have attended. The country districts, too, turned out in proportion to their Republican voting population, fully as well as the boroughs did. It is to be hoped that this test will settle that question for all time to come.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

On Monday last, the Old School Assembly fixed the first Sabbath in October next for taking a collection to pay expenses of Delegates to the Pittsburgh Assembly in November. Chas. C. Conver presented a protest against reunion, which was laid on the table. Dr. Prime, representing the evangelical church of Protestant countries of the world addressed the Assembly, and resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the conferences to be held by that organization in New York this and next year, and also urging the employment, by the Presbyterian ministers and people, of all suitable means to resist the insidious attempts of Roman Catholics to obtain undue influence in this country. The sitting posture, in time of prayer, and responses of scripture, were condemned liturgical. Some difficulty occurred in regard to the status of the Chicago and other Seminaries. Considerable spirited debates ensued; but, finally the whole subject was referred to a special committee. A resolution was adopted that when the Assembly adjourns, it do so to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburgh, Pa. The report of the committee on Systematic Benificence, showed an excess over disbursements of $40,000 during last year.

On Tuesday, resolutions defining the policy of the Presbyterian church toward Freedmen, were adopted, except one in favor of employing ministers connected with the Southern church, provided they were placed in the same connection with the Assembly. The report of the Domestic Mission committee was discussed and adopted. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Biddle Memorial Institute, at Charlotte, N. C., for the education of colored ministers, to the christian liberality of the church for endowment. A series of preambles were read regarding the letter of the proclamation addressed by the Pope to all Protestants and non-Catholics throughout the world, and resolutions passed that a Committee of three be appointed to co-operate with a similar one of the General Assembly meeting in the Church of the Covenant, who should prepare and publish a reply which might be regarded as an expression of the sentiment of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. A report of Rev. Mr. Bears, of New School Assembly was read against the practice of divorce and parental infanticide extensively spreading, and urging it to be read in all the churches of the country. This was emphatically negatived. The practice of kneeling at prayer was condemned as ritualistic. Rev. Mr. McKnight made an address in favor of extending pecuniary aid to the test question arising in Kentucky Courts whether the acts of ecclesiastical Courts were constitutional. A civil Court had decided them unconstitutional, which decision was reversed by the United States Circuit Court and the case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Resolutions were adopted that the General Assembly should give that Church assistance in its litigation, and appropriating five thousand dollars to employ the best counsel to defend the case before the United States Supreme Court. After the passage of the usual resolutions of thanks, a brief address from the Moderator, and devotional exercises, the Assembly adjourned to meet in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, November 10th.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

On Monday, it was decided that the Assembly which should meet in Pittsburgh next November, would be the same as that now sitting; alternates could not take the place of principals who had sat in this body; nor could an alternate who had sat in this body resign his seat to his principal. A resolution was passed looking to the fostering of a German Theological Seminary, at Newark, N. J. A discussion followed on resolutions from the Old School Assembly providing for a day of prayer for the preservation of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in the course of which Rev. Dr. Sunderland expressed the opinion that if England could get a good sound drubbing from somebody, the cause of Christian civilization would be put forward a hundred years. He did not care to have this country made the instrument of Divine Providence to administer the castigation, but that it ought to come from somewhere. The subject was finally indefinitely postponed. Reports of standing committees on Home Missions, freedmen, church erection, and education were adopted. After appointing Trustees for the church erection Fund, the convention adjourned to meet in Pittsburgh in November.

THE Society of Friends (Hicksite branch,) have published extracts from the minutes of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting held last month. These minutes contain information in reference to the operations of the Friends among the Indians. An Indian committee of twentyfour male and twenty female Friends has been appointed, who are authorized to draw upon the Treasurer of the Yearly Meeting for funds, if occasion should arise, for the expenditure of money. In addition to this, eight nominations of Friends for superintendents and agents suggested to the President had been transmitted to the Senate, six of whom were confirmed, and two rejected in consequence of a desire to retain old agents in their positions. The agent for the Omahas has since been removed and one of the rejected Friends appointed in his place.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement as it appeared on the 1st of June 1869:

Debt bearing Interest in Coin:

Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent.	[illegible]
issued before March 3, 1864	[illegible]
Bonds at 6 per cent., 10-40's, issued under act of March 3, 1864	[illegible]
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent.	[illegible]
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent.	[illegible]
Amount outstanding	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]

Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money:

Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	[illegible]
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. int.	[illegible]
Amount outstanding	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]

Debt bearing no Interest:

Demand and legal tender notes	[illegible]
Postal and fractional currency	[illegible]
Certificates of gold deposited	[illegible]
Amount outstanding	[illegible]

Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity:

Amount outstanding	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total debt principal outstanding	[illegible]
Interest accrued	[illegible]
Less am't interest p'd in advance	[illegible]
Total debt principal and interest	[illegible]
Amount in treasury, coin belonging to Government	[illegible]
Coin for which certificates of deposits are outstanding	[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Sinking fund in bonds, bearing coin interest and accrued int'st	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in Treasury	[illegible]
Am't of public debt less cash and sinking fund in Treasury on 1st	[illegible]
Decrease of the public debt during the past month	[illegible]
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	[illegible]

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during May to meet the requirements of the government came to, in round numbers, the following sums:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$4,584,000
Interest on public debt	17,391,000
War Department	1,180,000
Navy Department	1,182,000
Interior Department, Territory and Indians	1,038,000
Total	$30,368,000

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

The Lancaster *Express* says one important measure introduced and most ably sustained in debate last winter by Mr. Billingfelt, was an amendment to the appropriation bill, requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to make payment at once of about eight hundred thousand dollars of five per cent. State loan, which does not fall due until the first day of July, 1870, and thus save the interest for that time, amounting to about fifty thousand dollars. It was shown by Mr. Billingfelt and others that the holders of this loan would be glad to have it paid off, in order that they might invest the money to better advantage; that there was and would be abundance of money in the Treasury to redeem that amount of the debt and have more than enough left to meet all the current demands against the Commonwealth, and that the money was lying idle in the Treasury and earning no interest for the State. The debate was long and earnest, and it was made manifest that the only *real* ground of opposition to the measure was the fact that the *State Treasurer* would be deprived of the opportunity to place or keep this money of the State at interest for his own individual profit. The proposal, therefore, was simply to save the interest to the taxpayers of the State, to whom it unquestionably belonged, instead of allowing it to go into the pocket of the State Treasurer, who has no right to it whatever. The question was well stated by Senator Lowry, as follows:

> Mr. Speaker, I am surprised at the course that Senators are taking here in regard to this question. How would the State Treasurer live if you adopted this amendment? [Laughter.] Does it not cost the State Treasurer a vast amount every year to obtain his election? Does he not buttonhole members all over the State, asking their votes? Do not the people of Pennsylvania believe with many Senators here that the vote of any member for State Treasurer is worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars!

So clear was it made that there could be no decent or reasonable excuse for opposition to the amendment, that upon the vote being taken it was carried by 19 ayes to 9 nays.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The London evening *Standard*, of Thursday last, says it "believes America does not wish for war. Mr. Motley's assurances were well timed and appropriate." The *Standard* is confident that as soon as the irritation caused by the too animated discussion of questions at issue, subsides, men on both sides of the Atlantic will be ready and eager to hold out their hands to each other.

The official correspondence between England and America, relative to the Alabama affair, is published. In February, 1868, Secretary Seward expressed a wish for the settlement of these claims, and suggested an international conference. Subsequently Secretary Seward desired that the naturalization and San Juan questions should first be settled, and these were accordingly concluded. In October Minister Johnson, in behalf of Secretary Seward, proposed that the Alabama claims be referred to a committee formed of an equal number of British and Americans, with power to call upon an umpire in case of disagreement, whose decision should be final. Lord Stanley responded that the point on which the former negotiations broke off was mainly the claims that the Americans would raise before the arbitration. The question of the alleged premature recognition by her Majesty's government of the state of the belligerency of the Confederacy would not be taken up, and thereby cause the government to depart from the position already taken, but that he saw difficulty in so framing the reference than by mutual consent either a tacit or express difficulty might be avoided. The negotiations thereafter proceeded rapidly on the basis of this agreement, by which both nations were to be blended for the purpose of making things run smoothly, and a convention was drawn up and signed in December, England conceding that the place of meeting should be Washington. Subsequently Mr. Seward informed Mr. Thornton that the contents of the convention were not in accordance with the instructions to Minister Johnson, and the President and his colleagues could not approve of certain stipulations, which in the present form would not receive the sanction of the Senate. Mr. Seward assured Mr. Thornton of the desire of the United States to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, and acknowledged the negotiations, but hoped the importance of the subject would lead him to consent to modifications acceptable to the Senate.

On the English Ministry being changed, Lord Clarendon wrote, under date of December 24th, that the British Government was prepared to meet the wishes of the United States, and sent a draft of the convention on which negotiations were to be completed by the 24th of January. The [illegible] convention [illegible] Lord Clarendon, [illegible] Senate was [illegible] the public by [illegible] regarding the recognition of belligerency, [illegible] excited indignant comment here with all fair minded men, and appears to have fully justified the action of the Senate.

IT will be remembered that two Monitors were, some time ago, purchased by parties in the United States, for account of the Government of Peru. After the purchase, they were detained, and an inquiry instituted upon an allegation that they were intended for Cuban vessels, which resulted in their liberation to Peruvian authorities. Since their departure, and before their arrival in Peruvian waters, that Government has recognised the belligerents of Cuba, and the Spanish Minister at Washington is considerably alarmed at the slow progress of the Monitors toward home, more especially since he has received news that a Cuban Envoy had arrived in Lima to ask the loan of the Monitors. He accordingly called Secretary Fish's attention to the subject, and said he thought the two vessels were lying among the West India Islands longer than necessary. The Peruvian Minister informed Secretary Fish, in answer to these complaints, that the monitors would remain in the West Indies till late in the summer or winter, as that was the most favorable weather for their passage through the Straits of Magellan. This explanation with the information that Peru had given bonds not use the monitors to aid the Cubans, appeared to mollify the uneasiness of the Spanish Minister.

THE subject of the recent Indian outrages on Smoky Hill, Saline and Republican rivers, and on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, Kansas, has been earnestly considered by the President, Secretary of War, General Sherman, and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, and the Western Congressmen have urged immediate action for the protection of the frontier from the depredatory bands of the Cheyennes and Sioux. Senator Ross called upon the President and recommended the propriety of stationary military garrisons along the frontier at proper points, and of furnishing additional troops for that purpose. The President stated that he was fully determined to take steps for the suppression of depredations, and would follow his recommendation. He also said the necessary orders would be dispatched to General Schofield at once. All bands absent from their reservations will be treated in the nature of outlaws, and a Presidential proclamation to that effect will soon be promulgated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The citizens of Jackson, Mich, voted $70,000 toward the Michigan Air Line Railroad and the Fort Wayne Road.

—The Schoeppe murder trial, at Carlisle, Pa., has been concluded, the jury finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

—At Louisville, yesterday, three hundred and eighty-eight hogsheads of premium tobacco were sold at prices ranging from $7,25 to $51.

—Rust has appeared in the wheat in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and the crop about there will be Reduced about one half.

—The postoffice at Fremont, Ohio, was broken into and robbed on Wednesday night. The thieves destroyed a large number of letters.

—At a meeting of the New York Irish Republican Association on Tuesday evening, delegates were chosen to the convention to be held in Chicago, July 4th.

—A New York Custom House officer Friday made a seizure of $40,000 worth of jewelry, found on the persons of two passengers on the steamer Java.

—The Gen. O'Donnell, who died suddenly on Wednesday in the Spanish Cortes, was probably a son of the celebrated Marshal O'Donnell, who died November 5th 1867.

—General Lee has expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the Virginia expurgated constitution and election of Mr. Walker, the candidate of Conservative Republicans, for Governor.

—The trial of Dennis Reene, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Dennis Croran, in Cambridge, Mass., resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

—J. G. Boelinch and Gilbert Lewis committed suicide on Wednesday, the former near Dayton, and the latter, an insane man, at Merrittown, Brown county, Ohio.

—Harry Clifford, a desperate burglar, after receiving a sentence of four years in the penitentiary, Friday, at St. Louis, sprang out of an open window in the Criminal Court room, leaped a high fence and escaped.

—The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association have completed their premiums for the present year and the aggregate is $30,000. The ninth annual will open Monday, October 4th.

—The Reformed Presbyterians of New York city held a meeting Friday evening at the Twenty-fifth Street Church, and adopted resolutions favoring an amendment to the Constitution recognizing the existence of God.

—In the New York State Temperance Convention, at Syracuse, Friday resolutions favoring strict prohibition and requesting both parties to nominate prohibitionists were adopted. A proposition to hold a State Convention in September, to nominate a Temperance ticket, was lost. A State Committee was appointed and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

—Gov. Stearns, of New Hampshire, was inaugurated on Thursday. In his message he says the State debt has been reduced $350,000 within the past year, and that in the same ratio it will be extinguished in eight years. The agricultural interests had been promoted. He urged the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The manufacturing and mercantile interests were satisfactory.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* has a letter from Sheridan, Kansas, giving an account of the murder of three men by Cheyenne Indians, about a month ago. It appears that four young men, named R. L. Smith, of Cincinnati, J. W. Shryock, of Pennsylvania, W. Head, of Williamsport, and J. G. Doran, of Steubenville, Ohio, went to Sheridan early in the spring, and started on a trip to New Mexico about the 15th of April. On the 1st of May, when near Antelope Hills, on the border of the Indian Territory, they were attacked by twenty Cheyennes and the three first named young men killed. Doran then surrendered, and while in the camp of the Indians that night drugged some brandy he had with him with opium, which the Indians drank, and when they were stupefied he escaped and reached Sheridan on the 18th inst., whence he left for the East.

New Advertisements.

CASH BUYERS

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

HAVE just received per Ocean Steamers Minnesota, China, Russia, Iowa, City of London, and City of Baltimore, the largest assortment of most beautiful

CARPETS
CARPETS

Ever brought to this City, which they import directly from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, and consequently can offer at the very lowest rates. They call especial attention to the very low prices of Ingrain Carpets for all descriptions.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING, SHADES, &c

Oliver M'Clintock & Co,

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar24:1y

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,

DRAINAGE-PIPE.

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY - TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:6m

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEES Notice of Appointment.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Penn'a.: In the matter of John W. Cooper, of Beaver county, Pa., Bankrupt, No. 1853 in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Penn'a., ss: At Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. the 27th day of May, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John W. Cooper, of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District court of said District.

THOVILLO J. WEDDELL,
jun2:3t. Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John McKinty, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON,
my[illegible] Administrator.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in New Sewickley township, Beaver county, 4 miles from Rochester, on the road leading from Rochester to Harmony, containing [illegible] acres [illegible], a never failing spring in every field but one; a large orchard of choice fruit, good house, barn and other buildings. It is well calculated for farming or grazing and will be sold very reasonably. Inquire on the premises, or to

F. M. ANDERSON,
may 26:3w Rochester, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—House and Lot in Industry, Beaver county, offered for sale. The house is [illegible] quantity of store goods, and [illegible] The building is divided into two apartments, the lot is 160 by 40 feet. [illegible] reasonable terms for selling. For further particulars inquire of J. S. Littell, at the Sheriff's Office, Beaver.
May 19, 1869;tf.

Union Agricultural Works,
Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

A. B. SMITH & Co,

Patentees, Proprietors and Manufacturers of
SMITH'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER,
do do THRESHER & SEPARATOR.
do do SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.

Railway Powers; Hay-Rakes, Farm, Cider and Cane Mills; Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters, and Dog Churning Powers.

Repairing of above; Also, Engine and Machine Repairing done at short notice.

Our Mower has been in circulation now in this section, for several years, and is too well known to require puffing, and we challenge friendly competition with any machine in the market: and further, we make the following proposition, viz:

If any Farmer, in Beaver county, has a piece of grass so hard or tangled that other machines have failed to mow it, and he thinks it cannot be cut by a machine, we will go at our expense and cut the Grass, and if we fail likewise, we will forfeit the sum of Fifty Dollars [$50].

may26:3ms. A. B. SMITH & Co.

NOTICE—LIME.
To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no [illegible] of cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not sift it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Malvanee Lime Kilns, or to
W. J. DUNN,
may 19:6m Beaver Post Office.

BRADBURY PIANOS

A Triumphant Success!!

The following persons use Bradbury Pianos in their families: Bishop Simpson, Bishop Janes, Bishop Thomson, of the M. E. Church, Theodore Tilton, the lecturer, poet and editor, Robert Bonner, editor of the New York *Ledger*; Mrs. U. S. Grant has just purchased one for her reception room, also Chief Justice Chase, and Vice Admiral Porter of the U. S. Navy.

The Bradbury Piano excels in power, purity, richness, equality of tone and especially in its beautiful singing qualities. Theodore Tilton says, "to ask me how I like my piano is like asking me how I like one of my children."

I will sell these fine instruments at Greatly Reduced Prices. Call and see [illegible] purchase a Piano. SMITH CURTIS, Agent for Beaver county and Principal of Beaver Public School. [may19.4t.

MOWERS and REAPERS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

"THE EXCELSIOR,"

OR ORIGINAL DROPPER,

Acknowledged by farmers everywhere to have no superior as a Mower nor equal as a Reaper. Also,

THE "WORLD"

The great One Gear machine which has created a revolution in Mowers, and all intelligent farmers unite with us in pronouncing it the best. It will run lighter, look better and last longer by twenty years than any other machine made. Come to HEADQUARTERS, where both these machines were first introduced to farmers in Western Pennsylvania. Farmers from adjoining counties should see us before purchasing from local agents [illegible]

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street, [illegible]

may 12:6w.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS

all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

PAINTS,

Linseed Oil,

WHITE LEAD,

COLORED PAINTS

DRY AND IN OIL,

Cleveland White Lime,

CEMENT, &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

BACON & LARD,

FLOUR

of different grades delivered and

WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may[illegible]

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Spencer & Sons,

Corner of Water and [illegible] Streets,)

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east, with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP.

Feed. Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to receive a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may19:1y.

Wall Paper

For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which [illegible] All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mar17:3m.

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD & FOOT STONES,

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hand a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now prepared to supply on short notice, all orders from the country, at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we claim to be

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line are invited to call and examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible]

IMPROVED Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.—The proprietor of the Bridgewater Foundry tenders his thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage, and informs them that he has completed and is now manufacturing the Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove, in which all the defects, and inadequacy, ever discovered in the old pattern have been remedied, the front and sheeting enlarged and remodeled, [illegible]

THIS COUNTRY,

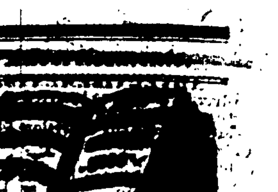
and other [illegible]

[illegible] the old pattern of Crystal Palace Stoves [illegible] stove, as they are [illegible] testify that they are the best cooking and baking stoves that are used in this country.

The advantages of the improved one is increased weight and draught enlarged bake oven, [illegible] all a straight and perpendicular [illegible] the judgment of [illegible] the most durable pattern of stove back that can be used.

Send your orders to Thos. Campbell, Rochester post office. No change in prices. Teams and spring wagons on hand to deliver stoves in any part of the surrounding country. [illegible] scraps, [illegible] in exchange. Second-hand stoves [illegible] on hand and for sale cheap.

[illegible] THOS. CAMPBELL.



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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.
Price $12.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth the present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

These three books are the sum total of great libraries: The Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

The New Webster is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—J. H. RAYMOND, LL. D., Pres't Vassar College.

The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—W. S. CLARK, President Mass. Agricultural College.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.
Price $6.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

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"As a manual of reference, it is eminently fitted for use in families and schools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"It is altogether the best treasury of words of its size which the English language has ever possessed."—*Hartford Press.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM,
mar17:6w] Springfield, Mass.

FOR Sale,
Rochester Property.

Good Frame House, four rooms kitchen and cellar, frame stable, one acre in grapes, one-quarter acre in small fruits, nearly all bearing. This property is adjoining the railroad and within three minutes walk of the depot in Rochester, Beaver county Pa. It commands a splendid view of the Ohio river and adjacent towns, and is offered on very reasonable terms; more than usual time given on part of the purchase money if desired.

Price $1,800. See or address
JOHN B. YOUNG.
may12:4w. Beaver, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts of Exrs, Adm'rs Guardians &c. have been duly passed in the Registers office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, June 9th 1869.

Account of Smith Kisinger, G'dn. of Henry Von Buskirk, minor child of Eben Von Buskirk.

Final acc't of Robt. Hudson, G'dn, of Chastina D. Johnston, child of Jas. W. Johnston, dec'd.

Final acc't of Robt. Harbison G'dn. of the estate of Mary Ann Eliza Harbison.

Final acc't of Thomas Burns, G'dn of Robt. McCullough, child of Sarah McCullough, dec'd

Account of S. Rachel, G'dn. of Jno. S. Sweeney, minor son of Jno. W. Sweeney, dec'd.

Account of J. A. Zehner, G'dn, of Mary Brenner, minor child of Jno. Brenner, dec'd.

Account of H. Phillis, Executor of Francis Alcorn, dec'd.

Account of Mary Cook, Adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Hugh Martin, dec'd.

Account of Alex. & David Ewing, Executors of John Ewing, dec'd.

Account of R. J. Reid, adm'x, *cum testamento annexo* of Rev. James Reid, dec'd.

Accounts (Real & Personal) of Michael Camp, Jr. Adm'r of Casper Kim, dec'd.

Final acc't of [illegible] Guardian of Elizabeth Hill, minor child of Jacob Hill, dec'd.

Acc't of Andrew Watterson, Ex'r. of Thomas Hunter, dec'd.

Acc't of Jane & T. H. Todd, adm'rs. of the estate of William Todd, dec'd.

Acc't of S. McDonel, Sr. G'dn. of Joshua W. Barris, child of Willis Barris, dec'd.

Acc'ts of J. W. Welsh, G'dn. of Sarah E. and Rachel J. Cochran, children of D. Cochran, dec'd.

Final acc't of W. J. Davis & Wm. H. Davis, adm'rs. of James Davis, dec'd.

Acc't. of J. Scudland, adm'rx. of the estate of William Young, dec'd.

Acc'ts of Benj. McLaughlin, G'dn. of Chas. C. John S. & Sallie E. Kinsey, children of Jonathan Kinsey, dec'd.

Acc't of Hon. Milton Lawrence, adm'r. of the estate of David Minesinger, dec'd.

Acc't of R. Barnes, G'dn. of Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Moses Rambo, dec'd.

Acc't. of J. Tinsman & Margaret Slaughter, adm'rs, of John Slaughter, dec'd.

Acc't of John Duncan, Ex'r, of the will of Jas. Duncan, dec'd.

Acc'ts. (Real & Personal) of S. Magaw, Esq. adm'r. of the estate of H. N. Kennedy, dec'd.

Acc't. of D. L. & Robert S. Imbrie, adm'rs of the estate of John Imbrie, dec'd.

Acc't of Joseph Mitchell, G'dn. of Joseph R. McCreery, son of Esther McCreery, dec'd.

D. S. SINGLETON, Register.

my10:4t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, June 12, 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, John T. Wilson, of, in and to the following tract of land in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Samuel Clear, on the east by lands of James McCullough and James Ingall's heirs, and on the west by James Ingall's heirs and Alexander Ewing; containing 100 acres more or less; about ten acres cleared, on which is erected a log dwelling house and log stable. Orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property Kerr & Wilson, at the suit of J. W. Barker & Co.

ALSO, NO. 2.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following described house and lots in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., being lots Nos. 8 and 9, bounded north by Water street, west by Market street, south by First street and east by lot No. 7. On which there is a large two story frame dwelling house, wash house, stable and other out-buildings. Lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees. Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. W. Laughlin, at the suit of Job H. Dawson and other minor children of Nicholas Dawson, dec'd.

ALSO, NO. 3.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, that certain lot of ground in Glasgow, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 60 in the plan of said borough, and being the same lot conveyed by M. B. Brown and wife to said C. W. Sill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of C. W. Sill, at the suit of M. B. Brown for use of James L. Marshall.

ALSO, NO. 4.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground in Industry, Beaver county, Pa., bounded west, north and east by lands of Mary S. Ross, and south by public road. Said lot being 50 by 130 ft. in length and breadth, and on which there is erected a frame shop or store room, one story high. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob and Mary S. Ross, at the suit of Henry Rice.

ALSO, NO. 5.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground situate in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: south-west by the Ohio river, south-east by John Christler, north-east by Michael Christler and north-west by John Christler, containing [illegible] acres more or less. On which there is erected a steam grist mill, with two run of burrs and all the modern improvements, and steam saw mill attached, all in good running order; also, one store room and frame dwelling house, with cellar underneath. Taken in execution as the property of Lafayette Widger, at the suit of William C. Dean.

ALSO, NO. 6.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following house and lot of ground in Pulaski township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by George Allison, east and south by James Burt and on the west by public road: containing [illegible] of an acre, more or less. On which is erected a one story frame dwelling house. Taken in execution as the property of James Allison, at the suit of Charles Wanning use of R. Singleton.

ALSO, NO. 7.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following lot of ground in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot of Thos. Mahon, east by Fourth street, south by lot of E. M. Daugherty, and west by Third street. On which there is erected a one story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and other out buildings; cistern at the door and lot planted with fruit trees. Taken in execution as the property of James & Thomas Boggs, at the suit of the Wheel Sewing Machine Co.

ALSO, NO. 8.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following blocks in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being block No. 11, in the Economy plan of said borough, bounded north by Economy street, east by Johnston street, south by Harmony street, and west by Grant street. Said lot is 200 feet square, enclosed and on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William G. Wright, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO, NO 10

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lots of ground in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver co., Pa., being Nos. 775 and 776. Bounded north by lot No. 774, East by Grant street, South by lot No. 777, and west by an alley, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached and cellar underneath: lots inclosed; said lots being each 43 by 140 in length and width. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George G. Brown, at the suit of John Border, use of Wm. Garside.

ALSO, NO. 11.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all the coal in that stratum or bed of coal known as the three feet or Daugherty vein in the farm on which the said James Thomas now resides in North Sewickley township, Beaver co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak on line of lands Jno Ferguson, thence by lands of John & J Daugherty, north 1¼ deg. west 97 2-10 per to a post, thence by same north 2¾ deg. west 27 8-10 per to a post, thence north 1 deg. west 33 3-10 per to a white oak, thence north 60½ deg. east by lands of James Wilson 60 2-10 per to a stone, thence by land of Thomas Ramsey and others east 132 3-10 per to a post, thence by lands of Frazier and Freed 89½ deg. east 79 6-10 per to a post, thence by lands of McCleery & Foster south 1½ deg. east 108 6-10 per to a post, thence by lands of Daniels south 89 deg. west 90 7-10 per to a post, thence south 2 deg. west 67 4-10 per to a post, thence south 89½ deg. east 3 per, thence south 87½ deg. east 14 85-10 per to a post, thence by lands of John Ferguson, north 165 6-10 per to the place of beginning, containing 214 acres and 153 per. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Josiah King, at the suit of James Thomas.

ALSO, NO. 12.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land in Moon tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded east and south by land of Mrs. Baldwin, west by land of John Furguson, north by the Ohio river, on which there is erected a frame dwelling house one and a half stories high and a frame stable; the lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anthony Baker, at the suit of John U. Beutel.

ALSO. NO. 13.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in, and to lots Nos. 206 and 208, situate in the Borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 211, east by Water St. south by lot No. 204 and west by Water Alley, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached and cellar underneath, a frame stable and other outbuildings; lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas R. Davis, at the suit of Alex. Fombelle.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF OFFICE,
Beaver May 25, 1869. may26tc.

The Beaver Argus.

Circulation Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 00	[illegible]
¼ column,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ column,	11 00	15 00	[illegible]	25 00	[illegible]
1 column,	22 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 22d of May, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
May 30	64 deg.	72 deg.	67 deg.
" 31	68 deg.	76 deg.	67 deg.
June 1	67 deg.	84 deg.	[illegible]
" 2	62 deg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 3	56 deg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 4	61 deg.	76 deg.	70 deg.
" 5	55 deg.	62 deg.	86 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the amount opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last publication:

A. P. Lacock, Freedom,	$2 00
J. J. Foster, Rochester,	5 00
John Ferguson, New Brighton,	2 00
Prof. J. J. Rockwell, Rochester,	1 00
G. W. Walton, Brighton tp.,	2 00
John Aber, Industry,	2 00
D. Marquis, New Brighton,	2 00
Dr. P. M. Kerr, McCleary,	2 00
A. Derringer, Ohioville,	2 00
S. P. Thompson, Holt,	1 00
Capt. Geo. Weaver, East Liverpool,	2 00
Rev. J. C. Wilson, Beaver,	2 00
Chas. Merrick, New Brighton,	2 00
W. R. Nair, Darlington,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Wolf, Rochester,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Adjourned Sale—D. H. Stone.
Card—J. J. Anderson.
Notice—T. C. Wallace.
Life Insurance—M. B. Adams, Sec'y.
Special Notices—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Lost—This Office.
Mantles—D. Hugus & Co.
Ex'rs. Notice—Catharine Hoffman, C. Holland.
Notice—D. Risinger.
Sharon Mills—Sam'l. Davidson & Bro.

Lost.—On the 3d inst., an Odd Fellow's Breast Pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the ARGUS office. The pin was lost somewhere between Sharon and the Beaver Station, on the C. & P. R. R.

Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Hoisery at reduced prices, at Mrs. Beacom's.

Festival.—The Ladies Working Society of the M. E. Church of this place propose having an Ice Cream Festival in the Church building on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. The proceeds to be applied to furnishing the new building now in contemplation.

Every variety of Fans to be had at Mrs. Beacom's. Call and see them.

Prof. Fields, County Superintendent of Common Schools, received his commission and was sworn into office last Monday. Directors and others having business with the above officer will address at New Brighton, Pa.

The latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers and Parasols, always on hand at Mrs. Beacom's, Third street, Beaver.

The Keystone Hotel.—Travelers and all others who stop in New Brighton will find the Keystone Hotel in that place a quiet, orderly house, and one in which a first-class meal can always be obtained. The Keystone is kept by Mr. Magaw, who endeavors to make his guests as comfortable as possible. Give him a call.

Hats and Bonnets altered, cleaned and done over cheap, at Bence's, Beaver.

THE *American Stock Journal* for June, contains the usual amount of interesting articles, which we commend to the careful perusal of our rural readers. Send your name and address to the Publishers, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa., and they will send you a specimen copy free.

Beautiful Dress Goods for Suits, at Bence's, Beaver.

Declined for the Present.—We are in receipt of a communication from several ladies on the South side of the river, in reference to the treatment a certain family receives at the hands of the husband and father. We decline to publish it at the present time, and hope the individual complained of will so mend his ways that nothing further will be heard of the matter.

FRESH Lime always on hand, at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel.

Select Readings.—Miss Dargon, who gave very satisfactory entertainment in New Brighton a couple of weeks ago, will appear before a Beaver audience on next Thursday evening. Her readings are very highly spoken of by those who have heard her, and a "good house" should greet her on the occasion referred to. The Court House is the place, and 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 10th, the time.

WANTED.—Everybody to go to Bence's cheap millinery establishment, 3d street Beaver, for Hats and Bonnets.

Correction.—In the hurry of getting the returns of the Primary elections before our readers last week two or three typographical errors occurred. For instance, in the vote on Treasurer, the figures made us say that Eben Allison had 1115, and John R. Eakin 783. The correct vote is Allison 995, Eakin 780. For Poor House Director, in Green township we had the vote for Cooper 91, White 51. It should have read Cooper 97, White 57, making Cooper's whole vote 1107, and White's 1105.

New Goods! New Goods!! A fine assortment of new goods just opened at Bence's, Beaver. The best of the season very cheap, now is the time to buy; give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The Sharon Mills.—Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Samuel Davidson & Bro., proprietors of the Sharon Mills, in this county. The Messrs. Davidson's are live, energetic business men, and will give close attention to the wants of their patrons. There is no reason why the Sharon flouring mill should not do just as good work as any other mill in the county, and with the activity of the Messrs. Davidson's we have every reason to believe it will. We have tried a sack of the flour manufactured by them, and find it an excellent article. It is to be hoped they will receive a liberal share [illegible] the public at large.

Death from Intemperance.—A woman well known in police circles, named Mary Reily, was found dead in her bed at the house of Mr. Geo. Loyer, in North alley, at an early hour on Monday morning. Her death was the inevitable result of exposure and intemperance, the latter vice of which she indulged to an inordinate extent, and has appeared frequently before the Mayor of the city. She was the possessor of only one arm, the other having been lost by an accident, but the perfect member of her body was wielded to excellent and surprising purpose. The body of the deceased was taken in charge by friends and properly interred.—*State Guard.*

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa. [illegible] 1869:

Mrs. M. A. Brooks.
[illegible]
Mrs. J. Hendrickson.
Mr. Wm. Holsinger.
Joseph A. Kelly.
[illegible]
G. W. [illegible]
Michael Shea, Esq.
John Stump.
Mrs. James White.

T. C. Cochrane.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. L. Harkins.
Mrs. M. J. Keck.
Rev. W. P. Moore.
Mrs. Geo. Mogle.
Mrs. J. Roberts.
Mr. T. Summerville.
Samuel Taylor, Esq.

[illegible] P. M.

Millinery Goods! Millinery Goods!! The largest assortment of Hats and Bonnets of the season offered this week very cheap, at J. H. Bence's establishment, 3d street Beaver. Now is the time to buy, Ladies.

In our local notice of Pontefract & Cass, last week, our compositor located the [illegible] instead of Fallston, as it should have been. We republish the notice corrected.

Pontefract & Cass, Wool manufacturers, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa., Have now on hand a full stock of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Jeans, Knitting Yarn's, &c. &c. which they offer in exchange at prices lower than they can be bought elsewhere for cash. Parties having wool to sell or manufacture would do well to examine their stock and prices before disposing of it elsewhere. Factory and office four doors above Edgar's Flouring Mill Fallston, Pa.

Some days since it was discovered that a [illegible] had lodged in the body of George, infant son of Dr. W. H. Boardman, of Beaver, aged 2½ years. It was discovered in the region of the stomach, so deeply imbedded that it was necessary to administer chloroform before it could be extracted. The Doctor summoned to his assistance Drs. McKinney of Beaver, and Stanton of New Brighton, who after an operation requiring a great deal of delicate and skillful manipulation, succeeded in dragging it forth. It was considerably blackened, and had been broken off a little distance below the eye, and gave evidence of having been there for some time. There had been a Ladies' Sewing Society meeting at the Doctor's residence some two or three weeks before, and it is supposed needles were broken and thrown upon the floor where the little fellow was known to have been at various times. This should be a warning to put broken needles, &c., out of the way of doing harm. Boy doing well.

The attention of this community is especially invited to the advertisement in another column of this paper of "The People's Co-operative Mutual Life Insurance Company of Beaver, Pa." They are fully incorporated and open for the issue of policies on as favorable terms to the insured as any other company. Encourage home institutions.

Fruit Prospects.—Unless something occurs to frustrate the evident purposes of nature, the fruit crop this season will be one of the largest ever gathered in this vicinity. Even in the yards of city houses the dwarf and full sized fruit trees are literally laden with embryo fruit. In the garden of a gentleman residing in the upper part of the city, we saw, yesterday, apricot trees, trained against a wall, whose twigs were so filled with premonitory fruit that the foliage [illegible] hardly be found.—*State Guard.*

Mrs. C. M. Rugg[illegible], of Ridgefield, Huron county, Ohio, says in a letter of Nov. 13, 1868; "I have used Whittlesey's Cure for Sick Headache for one or two years, and have never known it to fail to relieve my head with two doses.

Going to Tennessee.—Mr. George Rauscher, a highly respectable and thrifty farmer and business man of New Sewickley township, this county, has disposed of his property in that township and purposes moving to Tennessee in the fall. He has purchased 1200 acres of good land in that State, and to which he intends to take his family as their future residence. We are sorry to lose Mr. R. as a neighbor, for we have but few more honorable and substantial citizens than he has proved to be.

There are many natural causes that are daily producing an injurious effect upon the hair by slow but sure approaches. To those who are the victims of any disease of the scalp, a sure preventive is a public benefaction. This, we are told, has been found in the discovery of the celebrated Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative.—*Worcester Spy.*

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., June 1st, 1869:

August Biddle.
Agnes Byers.
Robert Cook.
Mrs. T. Chamberlin.
N. S. Coulter.
Geo. W. Cowan.
Cannon Snyder & Co.
Robert Dunlap.
John Daggett.
John Dolan.
Wilfred Gordon.
Rachel Hood.
Wm. M. Hurst.
W. H. Johnston.

Fred. Maxwell, 2.
M. T. McCleskey, 2.
Rev. J. H. Mann.
J. F. Miller.
Ralph Mellor.
James McKrah.
Mrs. Mary Nisby.
John R. Solo.
George Shier.
Jared J. Sample.
Miss A Washburne 2
Miss L. Wallace.
Jas. L. Walker.
Mira Williams.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

TO BEAUTIFY and dress the hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, &c., use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style). Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

School Directors' Duties.—The last number of the *Pennsylvania School Journal* has the following sensible article on the importance of School Directors visiting schools:

"The duty of visiting the schools is considered one of the most important duties that directors have to discharge in the administration system. The law makes the duty imperative, and no person should accept the office of director unless he is willing to perform it. When well done its effect is always to make the schools more efficient. It stimulates the pupils in their studies. It enables directors to ascertain the exact conditions of the schools, school houses and school grounds. On the whole, so high a value does the Department set on the local supervision of the schools, that it always expects to find the schools of districts which are regularly and systematically visited by the Boards of Directors, according to the provisions of law, other things equal, fifty per cent. better than those of districts in which the schools are entirely neglected in this respect, and this estimate is made from personal observation in hundreds of districts."

In last week's issue we noticed the arrest, at Beaver, of Conductor Skinner and Baggage-master Allen, of the Wellsville Accommodation, for assault and battery, on oath of one Jacob Ross, of Industry. Since that time we have understood that he (Ross) refused to pay his fare on the road, for which he was put off the train; and persons who were on the train say that the defendants were entirely justifiable in the course they took. To cap the climax, however, on Saturday last, at the instance of the said Ross, Mr. H. Michaels, the other baggage master on the same train with the defendants, and who was in no way mixed up in the affair, only as a witness, was arrested by the Beaver authorities, and had to answer to the same. We cannot imagine any cause for the arrest of Mr. Michaels, unless it be that Mr. Ross is fearful of having the case decided against him, and is preparing the way to make something of a decision in his favor by having the witnesses arrested in advance, thereby so as to make their testimony inadmissible.—*Wellsville Union.*

[illegible] and Thomas Clarke, Wells, staggering along the streets of Temperanceville, Tuesday night, considerably under the influence of liquor, were assaulted and robbed of about two hundred and fifty dollars. The robbers after getting the money fled and left their victims to pursue their way homeward. Shortly after, [illegible] still apparent upon them, they met Mr. [illegible] a gentleman of respectability, who they at once decided was one of the parties who had participated in the robbery, whereupon they attacked and beat him shamefully. [illegible] information against them for assault and battery before Justice Kerr, and yesterday they were committed to jail in default of [illegible] at Court.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

A House of Your Own.—Next to being married to the right person, there is nothing so important in one's life as to live under one's own roof.

There is something more than a poetical charm in the expression of the wife: "We have our [illegible] home; it is thrice dear to us because it is our own. We have bought it with the savings of our earnings. Many were the soda-fountains, the confectionary saloons, and the niceties of the market we had to pass; many times my noble husband denied himself the comfort of tobacco, the refreshing draughts of beer, wore his old clothes and even patched up boots; and I, oh, [illegible] wore the plainest clothes and did the plainest cooking; saving was the order of the hour, and to have a house of our own has been our united aim.

Now we have it; there is no landlord troubling us with raising rent and exacting this and that. There is no fear harboring in our bosom that in sickness or old age we will be thrown out of house and home, for it is our own, and the money we have paid out is not sufficient to keep us in comfort in the winter days of life."

What a lesson do the above words teach, and how well it would be if hundreds of families would heed them, and instead of living in rented houses which takes a large share of their capital to furnish, and a quarter of their earnings to pay the rent, dress and eat correspondingly, would bravely turn their efforts to having a house of their own. Better a cottage of your own than a rented palace.

The Wool Trade.—As everything pertaining to the wool trade is just now of interest to the agricultural portion of our readers, we copy the following circular, received by Messrs. Orr & Cooper of this place last week. It came from Messrs. Armstrong, Follett & Co., New York, gentlemen who are well "posted" on the subject of which they write. They say:

During the past month there has been a little doing in fleece wool, although mostly in small amounts, and at rather low prices.

Manufacturers, in view of the low prices at which woolen goods are now selling, cannot be induced to buy without some concession, notwithstanding the small stock of old wool left on the market, which they desire to be able to meet their views and close out what they have preparatory to the new clip.

There is considerable new wool arriving from California and Texas, with some small lots of fleece from the west.

The attention of all interested is now directed to the prospects of wool this season, and in reply to the numerous letters we are receiving from all parts of the country, asking our opinion on this question, and what would be safe prices to pay at, we would say we think the clip should be bought to average as low or lower than was paid last season, but would advise scrutinizing much closer as to condition, buying each clip, or we might say each fleece on its own merit, paying for the well handled, good condition wool their full value, and thus encourage the honest putting up of wool; but for the half washed or stuffed with unwashed tags, buy as you would any article that you know to be unmerchantable, and consequently unsaleable except at a low price.

Wool buyers associations may pass all the resolutions about buying wool they choose; it may do well enough to talk about in convention, but so long as buyers will pay for wool they never saw, just so long will there be a large amount of unwashed wool sold for washed, and dead wool and unwashed tags stuffed inside the fleeces; and no remedy.

The sales during the month, as reported, have been fleeces, 1,000,000 lbs. 40 to 55c; pulled, 820,000 lbs. 37 to 48c; Texas, 43,000 lbs. 20 to 36c; California, 115,000 lbs. 22 to 31c; Mexican 65,000 lbs. 20 to 22c; Combing, 22,000 lbs. 48 to 70c; Scoured, 180,000 lbs. 75 to 98c; Foreign, 700 bales.

Receipts during the month of Domestic, including California and Texas, 3,500 bales.

Information by letter will at any time be cheerfully given to all who may desire it, and wool consigned to us will receive prompt attention. Direct letters P. O. Box 5720.

ARMSTRONG, FOLLETT & CO.,
56 & 58 Park Place, 51 & 53 Barclay St.

You man or boy with a gun! Do you know what an insectiverous bird is? If you don't, and yet go off scattering your bird shot around carelessly, you are in a fair way to find out the definition of the law about such birds. An insectiverous bird is a bird that eats bugs and worms, and which ought to eat you if you are mean souled enough to kill one. The law imposes a fine of twenty-five dollars upon you for every one you kill, twelve dollars and a half of which is paid to whoever informs on you, and we hope you will get informed on every time you kill one, which you undoubtedly will if any humane person finds you out.

WITH the advent of the "month of roses" we have been once more thrown into the season of hay making, picnics and pleasure excursions generally. The farmers are busily engaged in securing their early hay crops, in order that this branch of husbandry [illegible] may be disposed of before the harvest sets in. The young folks seek recreation in the woods, or in fishing parties, or in berrying excursions. This is also the season when early vegetables are thrown into the market, causing a general derangement of the "internal improvements" of mankind, and rendering medical aid a necessity. Just at this time the Great Zingari Bitters step in as an antidote for the various diseases arising from the too free use of vegetables, or the numerous ills to which farmers are exposed during their excessive field labor, or to which pleasure parties are subjected by their efforts to obtain enjoyment in the country. A supply of the Bitters should be kept on hand for use at this particular period when all are exposed to sickness.

A Curious Story.—Michigan papers state that a young man named George Denslow, living at Rome Centre, in that State, dreamed on the night of March 12th, that he was deaf and dumb, and on waking was horrified to find that he could neither speak nor hear. From that time till the 19th of May, the three days, he remained totally deaf and dumb. On the evening of that day, while returning from the field where he had been at work, an odd feeling came over him and obliged him to lean against a fence for support. Presently he heard a bird sing, and he found also that his voice had returned to him. During this suspension of voice and hearing he enjoyed uncommonly good health.

County Committee.—The following gentlemen were chosen on the 29th ult., by the Republicans of the several townships and boroughs comprising this county, to serve as County Committeemen for the ensuing year:

Big Beaver tp.—J. F. Cunningham, F. Graham.
Beaver borough—M. Weyand, M. S. Quay.
Borough tp.—J. R. Harrah.
Bridgewater borough—J. Murray, M. Darragh.
Darlington tp.—John Smart, S. W. Reed.
Brighton tp.—W. A. Laird.
Baden borough—James Moore.
Economy tp.—W. Davis.
Chippewa tp.—John Wilson.
Franklin tp.—Smith W. Hasen.
Fallston borough—David Critchlow.
Freedom borough—W. W. Kerr.
Greene tp.—Smith Curtis, John Andrews.
Hanover tp.—McGuire District—Jas. Whitham, Frankfort District—James McCutcheon, S. H. Leeper.
Hopewell tp.—W. M. Reed, C. Johnson.
Industry tp.—John Wilson.
Independence tp.—T. Standish.
Moon tp.—Charles J. Baker, Daniel Figley.
Marion tp.—G. H. Coleman.
New Brighton borough—North Ward—Samuel Magaw, C. I. Wendt; Middle Ward—J. S. Price, Agnew Duff; South Ward—Benj. Wilde, David Stanton.
New Sewickley tp.—C. Black, George Teets.
North Sewickley tp.—J. M. Witherow.
New Galilee borough—Thos. Grant.
Ohio tp.—W. H. Dawson, T. J. Boyd.
Phillipsburgh borough—Robert Ruth.
Patterson tp.—James Patterson, Martin Metzgar.
Pulaski tp.—Levi S. Thomas.
Rochester borough—R. F. McIlvaine, G. C. Speyerer.
Rochester tp.—Abner P. Lacock.
Raccoon tp.—John C. Craig, J. H. Christy.
South Beaver tp.—Samuel Mitchel, S. G. Caughey.
St. Clair borough—J. Paul.

The Committee is as efficient a one as ever was formed in this county, and will do its work promptly and well. M. Weyand was subsequently elected Chairman of the Committee, and J. R. Harrah, Esq., Secretary.

The Executive Committee for the ensuing year is composed as follows:

James Patterson, Beaver Falls.
Benj. Wilde, New Brighton.
John Smart, Darlington.
Dr. John Murray, Bridgewater.
Geo. C. Speyerer, Rochester.
David Critchlow, Fallston.
Smith Curtis, Greene tp.
M. Weyand and J. R. Harrah, Beaver.

In concert with this Committee, let us all go to work now and see that our majority of last year is fully maintained.

Done Him.—Wm. Douds, a farmer from Beaver county, brought a lot of potatoes to the city yesterday on a flatboat. The craft had hardly touched the wharf, so he states, when he was approached by a young man of business appearance, who quickly introduced himself as Jas. Dunn, son of a prominent citizen in Beaver county, well known to the farmer. Dunn said he was engaged in the produce business in Allegheny. A bargain was soon struck and the potatoes hauled away. Mr. Douds saw the last of them disappear, and in a reasonable time afterwards started for the mythical produce establishment to collect his bill.—He failed to discover it, but did discover that the potatoes had been sold in Allegheny for a less price than had been paid for them. The supposed Dunn, he also states, subsequently turned out to be a youthful imposter named Sanders, who managed, however to keep out of the way, and has not been observed about since the transaction. The case came before Alderman McMasters yesterday afternoon, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Dunn *alias* Sanders, on a charge of false pretense preferred by Mr. Douds.—*Pitts. Gaz. June 5th.*

A Sinecure in Ohio.—We recommend any one who may have had their hopes of office blasted at Washington to apply for the land agency at Chillicothe. The Lima *Democrat* states that the Government continues year after year, to salary two officers at an expense of $1,950 each, and pays their office rent, &c., to "watch eight acres of land in Paulding county, ten feet under water in the very worst drought the world ever saw." The yearly cost of watching this marsh is not less than $4,000—or say $2,000 for each of the agents. Really this is better than a consulate in some small German principality, or some semi-barbarous city of South America. Two thousand a year and nothing to do but bathe, boat and fish in a frog pond eight acres in extent, is suggestive of that supreme happiness which many lazy fellows imagine is to be found in a consulship. We suggest that it might be an advantage to some of our candidates to retain this article for a few weeks.

ART GALLERY.—The spacious ware rooms of Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, offers a treat to all lovers of the fine arts. Although the enterprise is of recent date, it has already become widely known, and the activity that pervades all its departments shows no lack of appreciation by our citizens. An ornamental and useful mantle is no longer a luxury too expensive for common rooms, or limited to the purses of the wealthy. It has been fully demonstrated that the new process of marbleizing slate renders this the very best material for mantles that can be used. In comparison with other material it excels in durability, in beauty of finish and in cheapness. Thus we have within the reach of all, an enduring substance, perfect imitation of all those rare and costly marbles which, heretofore, have adorned only the homes of the wealthy. The beautiful Egyptian, the rare Siberian, Roman Jasper, Inlaid Mosaic, French Sparana, and more than twenty other rare and curious marbles are here on exhibition.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.—The turn-out on Saturday last, to decorate the soldiers' graves, though not large, was in every respect creditable. The procession, consisting of Soldiers, Odd Fellows, the Hope Fire Company and citizens, attracted quite a crowd.—After strewing flowers upon the graves in the old grave yard, the procession, headed by the Washington Brass Band, moved to the cemetery, where the regular ceremonies of the day took place, the principal feature of which was an address by J. Add. McIlvaine, Esq. Mr. McI's speech was well worded and appropriate, and won general approbation. Upon the whole, the ceremonies were conducted in a manner entirely unobjectionable, and did honor to the managers as well as to the gallant and heroic dead.—*Washington (Democratic) Review.*

Temperance.—We are requested to state that a Temperance meeting will be held in New Brighton, in the Presbyterian Church, on next Friday evening (June 11th.) The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mills and others. Steps will be taken to organize a temperance league at that time. Mr. Mills is a good speaker, and the meeting will no doubt be an interesting one.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, Mr. L. M. Holstein, of Neshannock Falls, while on a visit to this city fell dead from his chair. He had been in apparently good health up to the time of his death, and had walked into town only a few days before. His death occurred at the residence of Mr. R. H. Henderson, in West New Castle.—*Lawrence Journal of June 5.*

Burglary in Steubenville.—On Saturday night of last week about the hour of twelve, the jewelry store of Mr. C. B. Dunbar, situated at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, the most public place in the city, was entered by burglars, and about one hundred watches and all the fine jewelry in the establishment carried off by them. About sixty of the watches belonged to customers and the rest to Mr. Dunbar. Some of the watches were valuable ones, and the total loss in watches and jewelry will foot up to near $4,000. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open the front door with a crow bar. After getting into the store they made short work of the safe that contained the valuables; going to work on it with a stone cutter's chisel and mallet, which they had procured in the adjoining marble shop they soon, with the aid of a short steel bar and hook, demolished the door and lock of the safe—securing the watches and tearing the jewelry off the price cards to avoid detection and throwing them down on the floor, they left with the booty, not putting out the gas, which had always been left burning during the night, and made a successful escape, and have thus far eluded detection.

A more daring robbery has never been perpetrated in Steubenville, although the night was one well adapted for the burglars and thieves to perform their work, as it rained incessantly until half past one o'clock, making it exceedingly unpleasant for the police to be out. It is hoped, however, that the scoundrels may yet be captured and brought to that punishment they so richly deserve, as we understand a reward of $500 has been offered for their arrest. Mr. Dunbar is a young man just fairly established in business, and his loss will bear heavily upon him.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

Startling Discovery.—Quite an excitement was created in Claysville and vicinity a short time ago by the discovery of an amount of female clothing concealed between two wheat stacks, on what is known as the 'old Gourley farm.' The clothing consists of two dresses, a gingham sunbonnet, half a dozen pieces of underclothing, a veil, and several other articles of apparel. The dress was cut across the breast, and blood spattered over it. The bonnet was dabbled with blood, and spots and stains of the same were found on most of the other clothing. The dress was very much torn, one of the sleeves being entirely gone, and the other garments bore traces of violence. The clothes were recognized as belonging to a girl by the name of Davis, who has been missing for some time past. She was last seen in Claysville on Friday week, but up to the time of writing no trace of her has been discovered. Of a consequence that whole region is intensely excited, and the public curiosity is on the *qui vive.* The matter looks very suspicious, and we trust it will be ferreted out.—*Wash. Reporter.*

Unseated Lands.—Among the bills passed by the Legislature is one providing that the Treasurer of each county shall keep a book to be called the "receipt book," in which shall be recorded the receipts of all payments made to him on account of taxes paid on unseated land, the township where situated, the amount of taxes paid to him, and when and by whom paid, a certified copy of which receipt, under hand of the Treasurer and the seal of the county, shall be only evidence of the payment of taxes except where receipts have been duly recorded in accordance with the provisions of the first section of the act of March 9th, 1847; that the owners of unseated lands shall have two years from the passage of this act within which to have their receipts for taxes on unseated lands recorded in said book, where the same have not already been entered in a book heretofore kept by the Treasurer of the county for that purpose; that parol evidence shall be received to prove the payment of taxes on unseated lands.

Her Sentiments.—The Dayton *Ledger* tells the following good one: "Yesterday afternoon a lady reached the passenger depot in this city, on our railroads, just as the train on which she desired to take passage moved away. As she stood gazing on the train, her arms full of packages, and her eyes full of tears, a gentleman arrived at the depot, on a full run, with his carpet sack in his hand, his coat on his arm, and his face streaming with perspiration. He, too, wanted to take the same train, but alas! was too late. As he looked on the train, now moving rapidly away, he sat down on his carpet bag, wiped his face, and very deliberately and emphatically said: "D—n that train!" The lady heard him, and smiling upon him with a lady's sweetness, said: "Thank you, sir." He had, undoubtedly, expressed her sentiments exactly."

Correspondence.

For the Beaver Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—I am about to perform one of the most unpleasant political duties of my life. Rumors have recently reached my ears of such a startling nature, that a sense of duty impels me to advert to them publicly, so that if untrue, the parties interested may be afforded an opportunity of contradicting them;—and if true, the Republican party ought to be fully apprized of them, and take such action as may be deemed necessary.

One report is, that near the close of the late session of the Legislature, and while a bill was pending to take from the State Treasurer the use of the surplus State funds, amounting often to over a *Million of Dollars*, and apply it to the payment of the State Debt, a dispatch was sent from Harrisburg to Mr. Quay, urging him to come on at once, and to *bring Mackey with him!* A later report is, that on the day of our Convention, a dispatch was received by Mackey, at one of the banks in Pittsburgh, signed "M. S. Q.," saying "*All Right.*" What was all right? Clearly that the nominees for Assembly and Senate were either pledged already or could be relied on confidently to support Mackey's re-nomination for State Treasurer. These rumored dispatches, taken in connection with the boasting of Quay's friends, that in the nomination of our ticket he secured everything that he aimed at; and that he was wholly indifferent to every part of it except Senate and Assembly, would seem to indicate unmistakably, that all his energies were directed to the accomplishment of a single object—the re-nomination of Mackey. Now, can it be possible that there was truth in the allegation that Mr. Quay "went back" on his friend General Irwin because he would not pay him for his support? And can it also be possible that there was truth in the report that he entered into a combination for his defeat, with the understanding that he was to receive a share of the per centage derived from the State deposits—and that the *Radical* newspaper is now maintained in great part by that *ill-gotten fund?*

To sum up—after serious consideration I have come to the conclusion, that unless the telegraph operators at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Rochester make affidavits that no such despatches, substantially, as those above referred to, ever passed through their respective offices; and, unless Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock pledge themselves publicly, over their proper signatures, to resist the re-nomination and election of Mackey, and do everything in their power to secure the passage of an Act taking this immense surplus fund out of the hands of the Treasurer—applying every dollar of it to the payment of the State debt—and not permitting, hereafter, the profits derived from its deposit to be wrenched from the tax-payers of the State, to be used as a *corruption fund*, or go into the pockets and coffers of a few individuals—then I shall be compelled, however highly I esteem them personally, to oppose their election with all the strength I can command;—and scores of Republicans, within my knowledge, will do likewise. F.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., May 29, '69.
Editor of the Beaver Argus:

DEAR SIR: Improvements still progress in our town. Among the most important, which have recently been made, are the glass works, shovel Factory, Foundry, and Pottery—all of which were erected and set in operation in about ninety days from the time of their commencement, an achievement which marks the enterprise of the men who projected and have had the supervision of these establishments.

As has been frequently stated, a more desirable and eligible location for works of this kind is not to be found, either as it relates to the superiority of clay, cheapness and abundance of coal, or to facility for transportation. These are among the advantages that have hitherto, and still continue to attract men of capital and enterprise to this place.

The growth of Beaver Falls is seldom paralleled. Less than three years ago, five scores constituted the entire population. Now, it approaches three thousand. Indeed, the three hundred houses, erected last summer have done little toward supplying the demand; the three to four hundred more, to be built this season, will, from all appearances, only create a demand for more. This increase of population is not the result of any spasmodic or ephemeral impulse, but has its basis in the intrinsic and real advantages of a location which affords such an extensive water-power and general manufacturing facilities. This water-power is soon to be enlarged and increased by the erection of a new dam—material for which is now being obtained. When this is completed, the water will all be saved for manufacturing purposes, and a fresh impulse will be given to the business and prosperity of our town, causing it to become one of our great manufacturing centres.

A new and capacious banking house is in process of construction, combining much of architectural symetry and convenience. A more special description of this edifice, will be furnished you in due time. There is also on foot measures, by the members of the Presbyterian church, to erect a commodious church edifice before the close of autum.

Numerous stores have been opened within a few months, which supply goods and groceries at as low rates as can be had at any of our adjacent villages. Persons need no longer go outside of our village to obtain the necessaries of life—either in point of price or quality.

Certain reports have been made in some quarters having an injurious bearing upon, and involving the healthfulness of our place. From the fact merely that a few cases of typhoid fever have occurred here—as there have in every village—some unreasonable or invidious individuals have taken occasion to report that the town was very unhealthy, and that the inhabitants were dying off by the scores. The simple truth is, that it is a healthy place, as a number of our old residents can bear witness.

While I write we are having a musical jubilee. The Economy band have met the Beaver Falls band in fraternal fellowship, and making glad our hearts with lofty and thrilling melody. O, this music! how often has it calmed my troubled heart, soothed every care to rest, and lifted me upward as on angels' wings! How important, how influential is it, as an instrumentality for elevating, refining and harmonizing the world. "Let earth roll its rapturous hosanna round!"

M. A. T.

BEAVER ACADEMY, May 28, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir*:—Choosing for your paper the name of the hundred eyed son of Jupiter, you encourage us who subscribe for it to bring within the range of your varied vision correct views of interesting objects and events, and thus aid you in exhibiting public affairs. In speaking of the Academy let me premise that for this statement the subscriber only is accountable; and for this alone, being his first communication *to* the press, is he responsible. Grateful for all the kind compliments of such as handle the pen of the writer, especially those of our Beaver editors, and blaming no man for honestly expressing his views *pro* or *con* respecting my management of a public institution, I invite reviews of my statements and conduct as a man, a teacher, and a minister. Let matters be fairly ventilated in such cases, and the citizens will know how their money is spent on the all important subject of education, and how to choose suitable officers. Judging charitably, let us hope that the Trustees who blame me will pursue the same course. All that I have asked is justice and freedom to act agreeably to the dictates of my own conscience. In all mere money matters I desire to submit to fairly chosen arbitrators, and I believe that any servants of the public refusing or limiting such arbitration would put themselves in a suspicious light.

To-day a committee appointed to demand from me the keys, have encouraged me to expect that at the earliest opportunity after the return of their President a meeting of the Board will be convened and said committee will use their influence to obtain for me an audience and an arbitration on terms proposed by Dr. Murray, one of the committee, and the writer of the article by which he and the other member of the committee wish the arbitration to be guided. I prefer submitting the whole case on its merits as regarded in the light shed upon it by their minutes, trust deeds, and all other available sources of information.

But I rejoice in the prospect of a peaceful settlement, setting me free to seek a congregation or some other suitable situation. I gave the Board's committee some keys that they may be accountable, and I will aid them as far as possible in collecting and caring for their property until said meeting.

Truly Yours,
JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

This communication was brought to the ARGUS office for publication on Monday May 31st, 1869, but too late for publication that week.—EDITOR.

Editor Argus:—Gen. W. W. Irwin, of this county, made a very efficient State Treasurer, and the general belief is that he was defeated last winter because he refused to be bled by the corruptionists of the State. I have not consulted him, and do not know whether he designs being a candidate for State Treasurer next winter or not, but I do know that no man's election to that place would gratify me more than Gen. Irwin's.

ANTI-CORRUPTIONIST.

We fully accord with the above, and if Gen. I. consents to be a candidate we will render him all the aid in our power.—ED. ARGUS.

PLUM, VENANGO CO., PA., Dec. 16th, 1869.—Dr. Sago & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Gentlemen: Your excellent Catarrh Remedy has accomplished for my wife more than we could have believed without having tried it. We had given up all hope of ever effecting a cure in her case. We had already tried almost every other remedy proposed by the medical faculty without the least benefit, some really were an injury. Her sense of smell was destroyed, and her vision becoming much injured from the disease having produced closure of the "tear duct," and even the sense of taste was much impaired. With the use of three boxes only, of your Remedy, I believe the Catarrh is entirely healed. What a great work it has done in driving away the dark brooding dispair that had settled on our minds. I shall ever recommend your Catarrh Remedy to all with whom I meet afflicted with the dread disease. Yours truly.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Dr. Sage's Remedy will be sent to any address by mail, on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by most Druggists everywhere.

Committed Suicide.—Mrs. Catharine Koch, residing with her husband in Susquehanna township, immediately outside of the city limits, committed suicide about five o'clock this morning by hanging herself to the banister of the stairs with a clothes line. She had been laboring for some time under aberration of mind. Her husband watched her during the night, and about four o'clock retired to rest, and while he was asleep she hung herself as above stated.—*Harr. Tel., June 2.*

Fatal Effects of Lightning.—During the heavy storm which passed over this city about half past seven o'clock on Friday evening, Mrs. John Miller, residing in the house of Henry Shaffer, near Derry Station, this county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She was about seventy years of age. At the time of her death she was engaged in closing a window in the upper part of the dwelling.—*State Guard.*

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.—The most skillful tradesmen are employed at the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, of Penn street, in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. The best material is used in the construction of vehicles, and the latest styles are produced in a manner that is not excelled, either east or west. Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt while making the handsomest carriages and buggies sell them at the most moderate prices. They are always liberal in their dealings and sell fully as low as manufacturers sell in the east. All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

The "World" Mower and Reaper.—As this machine is at this time attracting considerable discussion, and is a matter of great interest to the farming community, we in our editorial capacity, consider some explanation thereon of importance to our readers. This machine was constructed to meet a demand that was yearly becoming more urgent on the part of the farmers, viz: For better harvesters.

The question was daily propounded,

"Do not our Mowers and Reapers cost too much for the work they do?"

"Cannot a large share of the vexatious breakages and delays be avoided?"

Answering this demand, after years of study, observation and practice, was produced the World's Mower and Reaper—not on the plan that cast gearing is the best, but that it is not fit to be used, because a complete machine cannot be made out of imperfect parts. Three things must be conceded as true of ordinary Harvesters:

FIRST. Increasing friction, rendering increased power necessary.

SECOND. Constant liability to break, and great trouble and cost to keep them in repair.

THIRD. Short life, and consequent great expense.

Now we affirm that these all grow out of rude, rough cast gear! This will be plain to every man that thinks. What is the true remedy?

Plainly, a perfect gear. This is the central idea and fact of the World. By this we reduce friction and keep diminishing it, thus reversing the law of common machines. Consequently there is less liability to break, and there must be long life—These points we need not argue.

It is plain that if heavy and increasing draft, breakage and rapid decline, are due to cast and imperfect cog gear, it follows that opposite results will attend the use of perfect cog wheels—a removal of the cause changes the effect.

PROTECTION TO THE GEARING.—Having secured a perfect gearing, it is of the first importance to have it protected. This is partly accomplished by having a solid case frame, which defends it against anything coming from below, but further secured—against every possible external danger—by means of a closely fitting hinged top. Dirt, dust, grass, grain, water—in short, everything foreign to its good—are as effectually excluded as from the gearing of the elaborately finished "American Capped Watch," and being built upon precisely the same principle, it is the opinion of the best mechanics in the country that it will perform its work just as long.

With the several parts of the machine so perfect in themselves, their relations so harmonious when put together, such precautions taken that those relations shall not be disturbed—and if disturbed, for their prompt and easy restoration, and last but not least, the perfect protection of the entire vital apparatus against external causes of derangement and wear, the length of time which the World will perform its work can no more be determined than that of the elegantly wrought lathe which runs for years incessantly without the slightest indication of exhaustion. We are not left to conjectures alone in these respects.

That the World is a success would seem to be attested by the remarks that are made by every man who has used it, viz: "Run the season through without stopping to fix a thing." "Haven't touched a nut or bolt." "Have used it two seasons and it does not show the slightest indication of wear." Although it has only been offered for sale for a few years it has already taken its place among the prominent and successful. Farmers who have seen it say it not only a great machine, but the only one to buy. The World does not enter into competition with other machines, for it is distinctive in every respect—it is a revolution.

"The machine costs nearly a third more than the others," says the buyer, and what then—this is not against it—it is in its favor. In all other machines the grand aim has ever been to build something for the least possible money that will pass muster for a mower.

Not so with the manufacturers of the World—they provided themselves with sufficient means to carry on their enterprise successfully—they laid in the most expensive machinery, employed the most intelligent mechanics, and they produce a machine that is almost the perfection of beauty and correctness, one that has no breakages; that does not subject the farmer to vexatious delays for repairs during the harvesting; that will last a man his life time, while other patterns are entirely gone in from seven to ten years, and are defective and troublesome in three years. Which is the cheapest, even paying a third more? We know, and so do some of our best and most intelligent farmers who have purchased World's.—The low priced, is seldom the cheapest in the long run, and if you want a good thing you must pay more for it than for a poor one.

The manufacturers have made W. W. Knox's Implement House, 127 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, the headquarters for this machine in Pennsylvania, where extra inducements are offered the farmers to buy direct, instead of from local county agents.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET,
OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, June 7, 1869.

BUTTER—Receipts liberal, but mostly in bad order. The best roll, however, will not command over 23@25c ℔ ℔, and very little at the latter figure. Common is plenty and dull at prices ranging from 10c to 18c ℔ ℔, as to condition.

FLOUR—Under large receipts of flour and a most promising crop of wheat the market is drooping. The Pearl Mills to-day reduced their prices on all their grades of fresh ground flour 40c ℔ bbl. On the first of the month they had made a reduction of 30c, making 70c ℔ bbl. of a reduction in seven days. This decline shows the depreciation in wheat, and we are assured that prices will still further decline—a gratifying fact for all classes, and more especially the poor and laboring. We quote nominally good in bbls, at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels $7, and in sacks $6 75; winter wheat in barrels $7 75@8 25, and in sacks $7 50@7 75.

GRAIN.—Market quiet, with not much doing and prices declining. Red winter wheat is dull at $1 35. Oats selling from first hands at 65@66c, and from store at 68@70. Sales of ear corn on the track at 70@75, as to quality, and from store at 77@80. Rye is dull and weak at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Barley dull and nominally about $1 65@1 70 for choice.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May12:ly.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
May12:ly. No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

Married.

METZGAR—RAMSEY—On June 1, 1869, in Beaver Falls, Pa., Mr. Metzgar to Miss Edith Ramsey, both of Beaver Falls.

BUCHANAN—FEARNE—April 14th, by Rev. Joseph Woodroffe, Mr. Walter M. Buchanan of Beaver Falls, to Miss Mary E. Fearne of Vanport.

New Advertisements.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
June9:6m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Hoffman, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE HOFFMAN, Ex'x.
CHRISTIAN HOLLAND, Ex'r.
June9:6w

NOTICE.—Take notice that an assessment of five mills on the dollar has been made for borough purposes for the ensuing year. Appeals will be held at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, on the 19th day of June, 1869, between the hours of one o'clock and five o'clock, p. m. By order of the Town Council. D. RISINGER, [Pres't.
J. LEDLIE, Sec'y.
June9:3w [Local & Radical copy.]

New Advertisements.

J. [illegible] having taken his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends, and [illegible] the BEST COOKING Stoves, [illegible] of best material and workmanship. [illegible]
J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

NOTICE.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Beaver county, will meet on Thursday [illegible] o'clock, p. m., at [illegible] Rochester. A full attendance is [illegible] of importance will be [illegible] (By order) [illegible]
T. C. WALLACE, Sec'y.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cooperative Life Insurance Company
OF
BEAVER, PA.
Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers:
E. P. KUHN, Esq., President.
D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer.
M. B. ADAMS, Secretary.
A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the

General Office
IN
BEAVER, Penn'a.

We Invite the Public
Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,
As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [je9tf]

Dan'l Hugus & Co,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marbleized Slate Mantles.
No. 187 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in mantles. [June9:15]

ADJOURNED Orphans' Court Sale. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Stone, late of the borough of Bridgewater in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale or outcry on the premises, on Friday, June 18th 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, of said deceased, to wit: All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Marion township, in said county of Beaver, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land of D. H. Stone, on the east by lands of the heirs of Joseph Pillis and Michael Kasel, on the south by land of Peter Ifft, and on the west by land of Sherlock Stone; containing 200 acres, more or less—all of which is under fence—about 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and all well watered. There are on said premises two good dwelling houses with four rooms each, with cellar underneath and good water at the door; two good substantial barns and other necessary outbuildings; a fine Orchard of over 150 bearing Apple and Peach trees; and underlying the whole premises are several veins of bituminous coal—one of which is about three feet in thickness.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual installments from that date, with interest, to be secured by judgment bond, or bond and mortgage. The purchaser, or purchasers, to pay all expenses of preparing deeds, mortgages, &c., with stamps required for the same. For further information inquire of the undersigned, at Beaver, Pa.
D. H. STONE, Ex'r.
[jun9:3w]

Pontefract & Cass,
Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL
Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. je9tf.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John Wylie, late of Ohio township, Beaver Co., Pa., deceased. Therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.
May 12, 1869:6w. JOHN SLENTZ, Ex'r.

Roback's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters,
ARE THE BEST IN USE.

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.
No. 45 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa. [illegible]

TRIAL LIST.

List of Causes for trial at June Term, 1869 commencing second Monday.

FIRST WEEK.

John Messee vs Andrew Swaney.
Washington Weigle vs William Knowles.
Christian Marks vs Jacob Marks & John Davis adm.
McKinsey & Moore vs County of Beaver.
Catharine Henderson vs Adam Henderson.
Saml Wolcott's exrs vs George Wallace.
George Graham vs John Flowers.
Stephen Clark vs C. H. Hall & Co.
Gracey & Bickerstaff vs James Little.
Charles Morton et al vs Thomas Jenkins et al.
D. L. Anderson vs Thornton A Shinn.
Sampson Marker vs H Deinert.
John Langfitt et al. vs Isaac Green et al.

SECOND WEEK.

John M. Ewing vs Township Directors Independence tp.
L. Kronk vs W Merkle & A O Smith.
Michael Geiss vs W. L. Boyd & E Pritchard.
Andrew Smith vs Wm. Kennedy.
Wm C Clark et ux vs Robert L McGowan.
First Nat Bk of Corad vs John R. Stowe.
John Stanbury vs J Wesley Welsh.
Thomas H Mason vs James Graham et al.
George Hinds vs P. Ft W & C R R Co.
Bodenhaugh's heirs vs Jos Johnston et al.
Nancy Ewing et al vs Jos Brook et al.
Wm Ramsey et al vs Samuel Berlin et al.
John Moran's exrs vs John Wilson.
Barret Jones & wife vs Robert Patton.
James Turrance vs Albert Torrance.
Alva Thompson vs David Roberts et ux.
Alexander Leslie vs Jacob De Temple.
[illegible] JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'ty.

LICENSE NOTICE.

THE following applications have been made for licenses at the June Sessions, 1869:

APPLICANTS FOR HOTELS, &c.

John Johnston, Homewood, Big Beaver township.
Michael Camp, Jr., Rochester borough.
Richard Doncaster, do do
Montgomery & Nutall, do do
Adam Johnston, do do
John B. Smith, Freedom borough.
Daniel Sourbeck, New Brighton borough.
Phillip L. Shepler, Bridgewater borough.
Job Sebold, Beaver Falls do
Joseph Marks, Darlington borough.

EATING HOUSES.

James Anderton, Jr., Beaver Falls borough.
Lewis Wagner, do do
Phillip Becker, New Sewickley township.
Geo. L. Miller, do do do
Joseph Lattimore, do do do

To vend liquors in quantities not less than one quart, together with other goods and merchandise
Geo. C. Speyerer, Rochester borough.
Mary Alexander, do do
E. F. Kneeling, Beaver Falls do
Good Mead, Rochester borough.
may26tc] JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

STATEMENT of the Bounty Account of the Borough of Rochester:

Dr.
To amount due Daniel Ikert, August 1st, 1868, $1416.37
To interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to Sept. 28th, 1868, 29.16
[illegible] $1445.53
Cr.
By cash paid September 28th, 1868, 445.53
Amount due Ikert, $1000.00
Dr.
To amount due Jacob Henrici, Trustee, August, 1867, $2000.00
To interest at 6 per cent. to May, 1869, 210.00
[illegible] $2210.00
By payment May 28, 1869, 1200.00
Amount due Henrici, $1010.00
Amount of duplicate for 1868, $[illegible]
Expenses of Collection [illegible]
Am't returned to Commissioners [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] $2408.64
By amount paid into Treasury, 1761.37
Balance due borough, $[illegible]
THOS. J. POWER, Finance Com.
MONROE MILLER,
S. B. CROSS,
may26:3t.

Medicinal.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

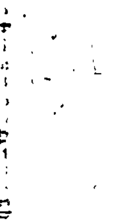
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
mar17:ly.

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
OVER ALL COMPETITORS
BARRETT'S
Vegetable
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Was decided by the N. H. State Fair and is now conceded by the public to be the very best Preparation for Restoring Gray or Faded Hair to its original color; promoting its Growth, eradicating Humors and Dandruff, and for Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from poisonous drugs, does not stain the finest fabric, and leaves the Scalp CLEAN, the Hair RICH, and GLOSSY.
THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
Every Bottle Warranted.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

The Last Crowning Success.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.



The Kniffen Mower and Reaper.
Challenges all competition for Simplicity, Durability and Ease of Management. Front and rear cut obtained on the same machine at will. If thrown in gear with cutter elevated, (as in cut above) the knives will play as freely as if on the level or any intermediate angle. Just the thing for rough land or among stones and stumps. First premium for best mowing machine, a Grand Gold Medal from Miami Valley Agricultural Society for three days trial at Xenia, 8th 9th and 10th of July, last. Farmers, examine the new machine made in Beaver county, on an extensive scale, before purchasing elsewhere. No comment is necessary on the advantage of buying a machine manufactured convenient to the place where used. Call and examine our works.
PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW CO.
feb10tf Manufactory, Rochester Pa.

SELECT POETRY.

THE OLD FOLKS' ROOM.

The old man sat by the chimney side,
His face was wrinkled and wan,
And he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane,
As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old fashioned gray,
The pockets were deep and wide,
Where his 'specs' and his tobacco box
Lie snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years;
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But as often started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In a high-backed flag seat chair;
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him;
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news,
To pass the time each day;
How it stirs the blood in the old man's heart
To hear of the world away!

'Tis a homely scene—I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view,
At least I thought it so myself,
And sketched it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend;
They're worn with this world's strife,
Tho' bravely once perchance they fought
The stern, fierce battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

[For the Argus.]

ABOUT THE MOON.

While sitting at my window and looking out upon the wide expanse of nature, and contemplating its beauty, the following thoughts were suggested by the rising of the moon. If you deem them worthy you may publish them in your excellent paper.

The moon is making her entry on the eastern sky. She has risen in clouded majesty, and asserting her commission to rule the night. All grand and stately but somewhat sullied is her aspect; however she brightens as she advances, and grows clearer as she climbs higher; she unvails her peerless light, and becomes "the beauty of heaven, the glory of the stars; delighting every eye and cheering the whole world with the brightness of her appearance."

The moon is like an immense crystal lamp pendant in the ceiling of the heavens, the stars like so many golden tapers fixed in their azure sockets—all pouring their lustre on spacious cities and lofty mountains, glittering on the ocean, beaming on the forest, and opening a prospect wide as the eye can glance, and more various than fancy can paint.

The moon is not only an "ornament in the high places of the Lord," but is of great service to the inhabitants of the earth. How uncomfortable is deep, pitchy darkness! Welcome, thrice welcome to the Queen of the silent night, to enliven the nocturnal gloom and line with silver the raven colored mantle of night. How desirable to have our summer evenings illuminated, that we may be able to tread the dewy meads and breathe the delicious fragrance of our gardens; especially when the sultry heat renders it irksome and fatiguing to walk abroad by day.

The moon, it is confessed, is no luminous body. All the brightness which beautifies her countenance is originally in the sun, and no more than transmissively in her. That glorious orb is the parent of day and the palace of light.—From thence the morning star gilds her horn, from thence the planetary circles are crowned with lustre, and from thence the moon derives all her silver radiance.

The moon is incessantly varying either in her aspect or her stages. Sometimes she looks full upon us, and her visage is all lustre; sometimes she appears in profile and shows us only half her enlightened face; anon a radiant crescent but just adorns her brow; soon it dwindles into a slender streak, till at length all her beauty vanishes, and she becomes a beamless orb. Sometimes she rises with the descending day, and begins her procession amidst admiring multitudes; ere long she defers her progress till the midnight watches and steals unobserved upon the sleeping world. Sometimes she just enters the edges of the western horizon and drops us a ceremonious visit; within a while she sets out on her nightly tour from the opposite regions of the east, and traverses the whole hemisphere, and never offers to withdraw till the more refulgent partner of her sway renders her presence unnecessary. In a word she is while conversant among us still waxing or waning, and never continueth in one stay.

The moon, philosophy says, is a sort of sovereign over the great deep; her orb, like a royal scepter, sways the ocean and actuates the fluid realms; it swells the tides and perpetuates the reciprocal return of ebb and flow, by which means the liquid element purges off its filth, and is preserved from being putrefied itself and from poisoning the world.

R.

Of the $10,000 raised and expended, since 1865, by the New York Free Trade League, to crush the interest of American industry, more than three-fourths was subscribed by merchants or ship owners in foreign trade, or by the agents and American correspondents of European manufacturers.

At a meeting of this League, held in Brooklyn on the 24th, an Englishman named, Hodgskin, read an essay, in which we find the following passage:

"Let me tell you what protection is. I can but illustrate it by example. In Pennsylvania, iron ore, limestone and iron manufacture, are found so near together, in such large quantities, and of such superior quality, that anyone would think, that iron could be manufactured there cheaper and better than anywhere else in the world; yet when the Pennsylvania iron maker has made his iron and offers it for sale, he finds that a New York iron merchant can bring similar iron all the way from England, and can pay freight on it and commissions, and make a profit on it, and then pay the freight on it all the way from New York to the very door of the Pennsylvania foundry, and sell it cheaper than the Pennsylvanian can. What is the cause? There are several, but the principal one is this: In order to make iron, it takes a little iron ore, a little limestone, a little coal, and a prodigious amount of labor. The three first ingredients are cheaper in Penn'a anywhere; but the last and principal one, Labor, is so much dearer in Pennsylvania and in the whole of the United States than in England, that, in spite of the cheapness of the other ingredients, the iron costs so much more to make than the English iron, that the English can pay all the expenses of bringing their iron over here, and yet sell it cheaper than we can ours."

Upon which the New York Tribune remarks:

Compare this true explanation by a sincere, honest Free Trader with the stuff put forth by Wells, designed to prove that the price of iron is high here only because the duty enables the iron masters to realize exorbitant profits. Mr. Hogskin touches the core of the matter, and exposes it to the whole world.

—The case of Commodore Meade is again in court, he having sued Charles A. Meigs and Benjamin F. Corlies for $2,000,000 damages for false imprisonment in the Insane Asylum. They have been arrested and held in $5,000 bail each.

THE PUBLIC LAWS OF 1869.

The following is the list of the general laws enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1869, and approved by the Governor:

No. 1. Providing that in cases of feigned issues, where exceptions are taken to the rulings or charge of the Court, a writ of error may be taken without prejudice to the right of appeal or final judgment or decree.

No. 2. A supplement to the act of April 27, 1855, entitled an act to amend certain defects of the law for the more just and safe transmission and secure enjoyment of real and personal estate.

No. 3. A supplement to the act of March 13, 1847, confirming certain partitions.

No. 4. Providing that the rate of tonnage tax to be paid by railroad and other transportation companies on coke and crushed rock sand shall not be greater than the rate upon the product of mines.

No. 5. Appropriating $50,000 for the deficit of the year ending June 1, 1869, of the Soldier's Orphans Department.

No. 6. Repealing the act creating the Twenty-ninth Judicial District.

No. 7. Providing that insurance companies created by Courts of Common Pleas, under act of March 27, 1867, shall be chartered as first-class, fixing capital stock, and providing for the payment of the bonus, and that the payments for stock shall be in lawful money of the United States.

No. 8. Relative to fraudulent creditors.

No. 9. Allowing railroad companies to purchase and hold the stock or bonds of other railroad companies, and to purchase or guarantee the payment of the principal or interest of the bonds.

No. 10. Allowing railroad directors or managers to increase their number seventeen by selecting from the stockholders, and giving the stockholders power to locate the general office.

No. 11. Enabling railroad, canal and slackwater navigation companies to enlarge and improve their lines and bridges, piers, &c.

No. 12. Authorizing the appointment of two commissioners to settle and locate the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware.

No. 13. Explaining the meaning of the act of February 20, 1854, relative to suits in dower and partition, and of its supplement of April 17, 1856.

No. 14. Relative to the placing of names in the wheel under the act of April, 1867, "an act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors."

No. 15. A supplement to the act to regulate arbitrations and proceedings in courts of justice, approved March 21, 1806, making two verdicts and judgments on the same title final and conclusive.

No. 16. Relative to the abandonment of the right of construction of lateral railroads.

No. 17. Fixing the hours that the State Library shall be kept open.

No. 18. Authorizing the conveyance of convicts in the Western Penitentiary for labor, learning and religious services.

No. 19. Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General to revise and resettle accounts of persons or bodies politic, when it appears they have been erroneously or illegally made.

No. 20. A supplement to the act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, providing as follows: That the Fish Commissioner shall procure concurrent legislation with Maryland, so as to prohibit fishing in the Susquehanna and its tributaries with gill nets or fish baskets, and to have 'close days' established; to investigate the laws of this and adjoining States relative to fishing in the Delaware and the tributaries; giving power to judges of Courts of Common Pleas to make local constables water bailiffs; providing for the payment of the expenses incidental to the fish suits of the State versus the Pennsylvania Canal Company, &c. &c., and extending the term of the Fish Commissioner.

No. 21. Directing public notice to be given when county land lien dockets are forwarded to the respective counties, and staying proceedings by the Attorney General for one year from the date of forwarding the same.

No. 22. Providing for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

No. 23. Relating to suits brought by parties residing in another State against parties in this State.

No. 24. Relative to the merger of railroad companies.

No. 25. Relative to interfering with the connecting of railroads of two companies, made under act of April 28, 1861.

No. 26. Declaring Good Friday a public holiday.

No. 27. Relative to actions of trespass, and for mesne profits.

No. 28. Relative to cases of proceedings in the Orphans' Court, in partition, wherein a wife makes her declaration of her desire that the money shall be paid to her husband, and subsequently becomes divorced.

No. 29. Increasing the annuity to the Deaf and Dumb Institution from $240 to $250 for each deaf mute taught at the expense of the State, the change to date from September 1st, 1868, and to last five years.

No. 30. Requiring a majority of the directors or managers of any corporation to constitute a quorum.

No. 31. Allowing parties in interest to be witnesses.

No. 32. A supplement to the act of May 20, 1864, directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the State for lands held by virtue of location or other office titles.

No. 33. Authorizing railroad and canal companies to aid in the development of the coal, iron, lumber and other material interests of this State. Corporations possessing mining or manufacturing privileges in Schuylkill county are exempt from the provisions of this act.

No. 34. Repealing an act of April 10, 1867, which authorized the sale of the property of any incorporated company upon the bonds secured by a mortgage given by it, with like effect, as if sold upon the mortgage.

No. 35. Providing for the ordinary expenses of government for the year ending May 31, 1870.

No. 36. Requiring counties under certain circumstances to pay for bridges erected over rivers, creeks or rivulets where they cross a public road.

No. 37. Providing for the extinction of irredeemable rents.

No. 38. The General Registry Law.

No. 39. Authorizing county auditors to be paid out of the county treasury by orders drawn by the county commissioners.

No. 40. Authorizing the present county surveyors to hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

No. 41. Repealing the last proviso to the thirty-ninth section of the act of April 20, 1844, relative to the State Board of Revenue Commissioners.

No. 42. Confirming the acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages or other instruments of writing made by corporations since April 22, 1863, except in cases heretofore judicially decided.

No. 43. Fixing the minimum of all volunteer military organizations at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates.

No. 44. Exempting all sewing machines belonging to seamstresses from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, in addition to articles of value now exempt by law.

No. 45. Extending the time for paying certain enrollment taxes.

No. 46. Providing for the protection of contingent interests.

No. 47. Extending to all manufacturing or mining companies the provisions of the twenty-fourth section of the act to encourage manufacturing companies, approved April 7, 1849, and requiring the treasurer of every manufacturing or mining company to keep a separate bank account for the corporation.

No. 48. A supplement to the act to license dealers and regulate auctions, approved September 29, 1867.

No. 49. Relating to the appraisement of real estate devised by any last will and testament within this Commonwealth.

No. 50. Providing a mode of inquiring into the origin of fires. This act gives the Mayor, Aldermen or Justices of the Peace in any city, borough or township, power to appoint a jury to investigate the cause of fire; provides for the binding over of witnesses and the arrest of accused incendiaries, and does not apply to Philadelphia or Allegheny county.

No. 51. Providing for the discharge under certain circumstances of husbands in Lancaster and other counties who desert their wives.

No. 52. Allowing writs of estrepement to issue to stay waste, pending writs of error in partition and other real actions.

No. 53. Relating to dower.

No. 54. Providing for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane and for their discharge therefrom.

No. 55. Construing the act of April 18, 1867, relative to the annexing of lands for school purposes.

No. 56. Authorizing the councils of cities and boroughs to provide for the inspection of milk under such regulations as will protect the people from adulteration and dilution thereof.

No. 57. Extending the provisions of the first section of the act of August 22, 1864, allowing the banks to become associations for the purpose of banking under the United States laws seven years.

No. 58. Enabling Courts of Common Pleas to change the name, style and title of corporations.

No. 59. Making valid indentures of apprenticeship made by the Trustees of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children of Delaware with citizens of this State.

No. 60. Providing for the taking of game.

No. 61. Authorizing United States Commissioners in Philadelphia to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take depositions to be used in any courts of the State.

No. 62. Relative to the returns of surveys to the Surveyor General's office.

No. 63. Relative to the collection of school tax in certain school districts. About twenty counties are exempt from the provisions of the bill.

No. 64. Repealing the sixth section of the supplement to the common school law, approved April 9, 1867.

No. 65. Authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds.

No. 66. Creating a board of Public Charities.

No. 67. Repealing the eleventh section of a law providing for the incorporation of Gas and Water Companies, approved March 11, 1857, and providing for the settlement of claims for damages by property owners.

No. 68. Providing that the general repeal of the acts ordered by the act of May 1, 1868, to revise, &c., the laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers, shall read, "so far as the same are altered and supplied, except so far as shall be necessary to enforce the collection and payment of all taxes assessed or falling due, and payable under said acts or any of them."

No. 69. Explanatory of the act of April 10, 1867, granting an increase of capital to literary or charitable institutions becoming soldiers' orphans schools.

No. 70. Extending the act of January 9, 1861, enabling citizens to hold title which had been held by aliens and corporations, to all sales and conveyances of real estate made prior to the passage of this act.

No. 71. Appropriating $50,000 for the purchasing of a farm and the alteration and erection of buildings for the Eastern House of Refuge.

OUT WEST.

"Ruined!" exclaimed Mr. Buel, and he clasped his gray head in his hands and dropped his head on the dining table, with a motion of despairing helplessness.

Mrs. Buel arose and left the room. She was not strong enough to offer consolation to her bowed and stricken husband.

Ellen got up, too, in sore distress, and went over to the table, and touched her father's arm with her slight, girlish fingers, on one of which sparkled a diamond ring.

"Don't grieve so, dear father. It cannot be quite so bad as you think."

"It is a thousand times worse, child, than you imagine. Every cent of my property has been sunk in oil speculations. A month ago I thought myself a rich man, but to-day I am a beggar. Do you know what that means?"

"I only know how you suffer, dear father," said Ellen tearfully, getting down on her knees beside him; "and I pity you from the bottom of my heart."

"Pity yourself and your poor mother."

"I must think of you now, because you feel this blow more keenly than we can. Is there nothing to hope for in the future?"

"What can I hope for?" repeated Mr. Buel, almost querulously. "As an honorable man I must abandon every cent I am worth to my creditors. Nothing remains but your Uncle Lathrop's offer of a Western agency. He has a farm out in Egypt which he would allow us to occupy rent free as long as we cared to stay there. It is a desolate, out of the way place, ten miles or more from any town or railway station."

"I haven't the heart to propose such a change to your poor mother. Her nerves are terribly shattered already."

"It would be a thousand times better to go out there and live independently," said Ellen, catching at the plan, "than to starve genteely here in New York, or to live on any of our relations. The boys are growing up, and a few years of genuine country life will not injure them. Fortunately I have just finished school, and am blessed with excellent health. Mother is the only one to be considered, and I think I can win her over to the plan."

"You little know, child, what you are consenting to," said Mr. Buel, in a softened tone, as he touched Ellen's forehead, pityingly. "You will be cut off from every social advantage, and doomed to hard work and all manner of privations."

"I would gladly work for you, father," cried Ellen, impulsively. "You have screened and sheltered me ever since I was born, and studied in every way to make me happy. It is high time that I begin to pay you back; so let us think about going West, as soon as we can sell the house and wind up matters here."

"You are a good girl, Ellen, and I lean on you, in this hour of trouble, more than anybody else. Perhaps I never should have found out what a brave, strong heart you carry in your bosom, if we had lived on, prosperous and happy."

Ellen Buel had heretofore scarcely shown herself different from other New York girls of her class. Born and brought up in the city, with luxurious surroundings, and no care for the morrow, her girlish tastes had bloomed in a kindly air. There were a thousand pleasures, a thousand agreeable excitements at hand. Each season brought the dressmaker, and an inundation of new goods, and Ellen was measured and fitted for becoming and pretty dresses, of which she felt no scorn. For each summer vacation a trip was planned to Cape May, Saratoga, or the White Mountains. Life was like a fairy book. She was fond of school, and came forth with a bran-new parchment of the sciences and of one or two modern languages, but no available knowledge of any branch of learning. Ellen had never bothered her head about great aims and aspirations. She expected to appear in society like other girls, and by and by to marry, and settle down in a home of her own.

Such was Ellen Buel, when ruin overwhelmed her father. Being the eldest of the family, she had always lived like a boarder at home—not even dusting her own pretty room, with its pictures and nick-nacks. Three of them were away at boarding school, and the youngest, a curly pated darling, was scarcely out of frocks.

For the first time now, Ellen took her natural place in the family, and decided, with a promptness and energy no one had dreamed of her possessing, that the removal out West should be accomplished as speedily as possible. Mrs. Buel's nerves would not allow her to think or act. She retired to her bed, had the room darkened, and every breath of fresh air rigorously excluded. Mr. Buel was stunned by the blow, and Ellen was obliged to be head and hands for everybody. Before the day of the auction sale came round, she had disposed of her watch and diamond ring, both of them birthday presents, and a friend bid in for her a few of the articles her mother most heartily prized.

It was a cold drizzly evening, late in the fall, when the Buel family assembled at the cars in Jersey City, prepared to take their flight into Egypt. Mrs. Buel sat in the sleeping car, with her handkerchief pressed to her eyes, surrounded by a few condoling friends. The healthy animal spirits of the boys made a little breeze through the place, while they stowed away their bags and bundles. Life in the Western wilds, as they pictured, did not seem so dreadful after all. Fred, the eldest, strapped up his gun case, containing a bran-new rifle, which his uncle Lathrop had given, with visions of wild turkey shooting and buffalo hunts.

Ellen had hung her hat up on a hook and made herself at home. She was talking to Charley Morton; and during the last minute or two had grown quite confidential, and had acknowledged that the figure looked very dismal in her young eyes. She hardly knew why Charley Morton had appeared at the cars that wet evening to say good-bye, for, although they had skated and danced together a score of times during the past winter, nothing like intimacy had sprung up between them. Charley Morton certainly had an idea or two in his head; and Ellen thought him the most sensible, manly young fellow she knew, although she was rather savage on modern girls, and without mercy aimed his sarcasms at the frivolous, half dressed creatures who float through New York society.

"I think you are acting very bravely," Charley remarked with a little flush.

"O, you would not say so," replied Ellen, looking at him with her frank eyes, "if you knew how much this exile costs me, and what hard work it is to keep cheerful."

"The more a thing costs the more precious it is," returned Charley, putting up his hand to cough. Then he added, abruptly, changing the subject: "I am going to take a run out west myself one of these days, and I shall surely look you up."

"Beware of Egyptian darkness."

And Ellen laughed, with something of the old pleasant ring to her voice.

"I shall have a bright particular star to guide me on my way," responded Charley; and he bent his tall person down towards Ellen, and whispered some earnest words, which brought a bright flush into her cheek; while a little bouquet of Le Mark rosebuds and heliotrope fell upon her lap. Afterward Charley pulled out his note book, and wrote down a post-office address with special care; and then there was a warm hand-shaking all round, until the last screech of the steam whistle gave him notice to depart.

Some weeks later we see Ellen established in her new abode—a staring, boardy, unpainted pine tenement, dropped by accident, as it seemed, on the brown waste of the prairie. Nothing more desolate can well be imagined. The frost was late in closing in this year. The roads were still deep with mire. Everything was contaminated with black mud. Taken from the heart of the great city, teeming with life, the Buels were stranded on the treeless, flat prairie, with its monotonous horizon, and here and there a corn stack or an Irish cabin visible from the windows.

As soon as the moving from the distant railway station was partially over, Mr. Buel departed on a collecting tour for the New York mercantile firm which had employed him. He left Ellen what little money he could spare, then he clasped her close in his arms.

"Be a good girl, Ellen, and comfort your mother. I might better have died long ago than have lived to lay this burden on your young shoulders."

"How can you say such dreadful words, father, when it is only money, that we have lost? There are better things in this world than money, though I don't despise it. Mother will come up, I am sure, as soon as we get put to rights; and, for my part, I am of so much importance to everybody just now, I could not be unhappy if I should try."

The parting over, Ellen sat down and cried; and then she washed the red from her eyes, and went into her mother's room. It was the best the ill-contrived, frail dwelling afforded; and she had fitted it up with the few comfortable and luxurious articles brought from their old city home. Mrs. Buel lay in a semi-twilight, utterly prostrated and with her eyes closed.

"Cheer up, mother," said Ellen, taking her white, listless hand and fondling it. "Mrs. O'Rooney, our next neighbor, has been in this morning, with offers of assistance. She has promised to show me how to boil a potato and to make corn bread. Her skill doesn't go much beyond that point, I imagine; but Miss Beecher's cookery book will prove my good fairy, and before long you shall have something to tempt your poor appetite."

"It is dreadful," moaned Mrs. Buel, "to think of your doing the work of a servant."

"Oh, no! it isn't a bit dreadful!" responded Ellen, with vivacity. "Every day I am learning something new, and I quite enjoy it. I have found out what a splendid thing it is to be useful. Any kind of work can be made pleasant if we go about it in the right spirit. The boys are very hopeful, and I see how I am going to gain great influence over them. Arthur has promised to wipe the dishes every day, and I, in turn have agreed to practice singing with him. So you see it would take a kind of drudgery that I turn into a kind of jubilee."

"What a singular girl you are, Ellen. You don't appear to have the least consideration for your hands. They will soon be red and coarse."

"I wouldn't mind if they grew as rough as nutmeg graters," said Ellen, cheerfully, "if they are only able to weave a spell that shall bring back the smiles to your face."

Mrs. Buel closed her eyes with an injured air; and the brave young girl tripped away to attend to the duties of the kitchen. Her pretty, fashionably made dresses had never been unpacked. Her dainty gloves, hats and laces were lying buried in the depths of a Saratoga trunk. Ellen adopted the costume of the country, and went about in a calico dress, a blanket shawl, and woolen hood.

The older boys were out of doors most of the time, intending to install drove of cattle upon the large range over the treeless prairie. The house was so badly contrived for work or comfort the poor girl was sorely put to it to know how to exist at all. The rooms were destitute of cupboards or closets; great cracks ventilated the side walls, and let in dangerous draughts and currents of air; the roof leaked, the chimney smoked, and sulked, or utterly refused to draw.

Mrs. O'Rooney, in spite of her broad position as an independent Hoosier's wife, did condescend occasionally to do a day's washing for the Buels; not so much for Ellen's pay as for her pleasant, friendly ways, and because she had offered to teach her school-headed boy to read.

Mail day, which came semi-occasionally, with its shower of letters and periodicals from the great world, always caused immense excitement at the lonely Egyptian farm house. Now and then arrived a missive, which Ellen read alone by herself, and then laid away with a bunch of dried flowers. It was noticeable for a whole day thereafter that her feet tripped about as if keeping time to some delicious measure beating in her heart.

Later in the year the terrible prairie winds brought storms and whirling drifts of snow. One morning Ellen woke with little spikelets of ice formed by her breath upon her pillow, and herd the poor, unhoused cattle moaning about the door. At this time she wrote as follows to a friend in New York:

"We have had the Egyptian plague of mud, and now we are suffering from the bitter cold. As I look at the vast, white, heaving sea that surrounds us, I sometimes fancy myself in the polar regions, with Dr. Kane. The walls of our frail castle are draped with the oddest kind of tapestry—woolen bed-blankets, hung up to stop the wind from the cracks. The boys and I take turns keeping the fire going all night, else I fear we should turn into statues before morning. Instead of promenading on Broadway, or taking an airing in the Park, I wrap my head and shoulders in a shawl, bury my person in one of father's old coats and a pair of men's boots, and go with the boys to break the ice in the brook (or 'branch,' according to Hoosier dialect) for the poor cattle to drink. Then, together, we give them their breakfast on corn-fodder.

"The only music I practice this winter is the music of pots and pans. I now consider myself a good plain cook, *a la Herald*. At night we gather about the lamp, and I help Fred with his algebra, and teach Mark and Arthur the rudiments of French. I am often terribly weary, but I remember what the Bible says about young ravens that perish for lack of meat.

"My old pleasant life with you at home begins to seem like a dream. I can tell you, who know all my weak points, how terrible blue I get some times. I try to bottle up my rebellious feelings for poor mother's sake; but if those who praise me, as you say people do, for being brave, could only see the wrong side of my heroism their admiration would speedily evaporate.

"Tell me all about the fashions when you write. What are peplums and chignons?"

Almost two years had sped away since that wet, dismal evening when Ellen took leave of her city home. She was still the good angel of the Egyptian farm-house, for Mrs. Buel continued feeble and spiritless, and the burdens of life rested upon her shoulders. If any thing, Ellen was gentler, kinder, and perhaps a little more quiet than of old. The prospects of the Buel family were brightening. The father had secured a good situation for Fred in Cincinnati; and the way seemed opening for the removal of the entire family to that pleasant Western city in less than a year. Ellen ought to have been glad, but somehow her heart was ill at ease. The little pile of letters beside the withered nosegay in her pretty satin-wood box had not increased for three months past.

One evening, just at dusk, in the hazy Indian summer weather, when the larger boys were off shooting prairie chickens, Ellen sat milking her favorite cow, Brindle Bess, behind the corn stack. A great yellow moon was beginning to gain a little power over the wide plain.

"Here, Arthur," said she, hearing a step near her, "take this pail to the house."

A hand was streched forth; but it was not Arthur's hand, and the smiling bearded face of Charley Morton was revealed to her gaze.

"Oh! Charley," she cried, a little thrown off her guard, "how glad I am you have come at last."

I will not say positively; but I am afraid Charley committed the impropriety of putting his arms around Ellen and printing a kiss on her lips. At any rate, when the young man returned to New York she had promised to be his wife; and he has thought more gently and kindly of women, even of the frivolous and aimless crowd, ever since.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
Throat and Lung Diseases.
Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened and unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office, hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $14 per doz. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 232 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa.
apr23:3m.

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DRILLINGS, COUNTERPANES,
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Soap, Perfumery, Umbrellas, Parasols,
AND NOTIONS,
AT EASTERN JOBBING PRICES,
Nos 77 & 79 Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jan 27, 1869.—mar3.—apr21.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after May 10th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 5.35 p. m. leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 p. m. leaves daily.]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline { A / D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucyrus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucyrus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline { A / D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m.; New Castle, 3.30; arrives at Allegheny, 6.30 p. m. Youngstown Passenger leaves Pittsburgh at 7.30 a. m. arrives at Youngstown at 11.00 a. m. New Castle, 1.30 a. m. Youngstown and New Castle Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m.; New Castle, 7.30 a. m.; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 2.10 p. m.; arrives New Castle 7.05 p. m.; Youngstown, 7.50 p. m.
J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after May 10th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Euclid Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ravenna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Wellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ravenna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Euclid Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Bellair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steubenville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steubenville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This is a direct train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.
TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.
J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

New Goods for the Holidays.

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Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bed-ticks, Barred Flannels, Merinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and Bleached, Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

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Hardware, Nails, Glass,
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Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

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Eclectic Summer Cordial,
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DYSENTERY,
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HARRIS & EWING,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.
may5:3m.

BOOKS.
Robt. S. Davis & Co.
No. 93 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
A Large Assortment of Standard Books
SCHOOL, THEOLOGY, BELLES-LETTRES,
Sabbath School Books, School and College Text Books, Stationery and Blank Books.
Kept Constantly on Hand.
Country Merchants Supplied with everything in our line at the
Low Prices.
ROBT. S. DAVIS & CO.,
93 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
mar24:3m.

NEW GOODS!
Spring and Summer Goods.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
For Spring and Summer Wear.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
WILLIAM REICH, JR.
Bridgewater, Pa.

SPRING, 1869.
M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.
No. 54 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFER THEIR
SPRING STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
And Notions,
At WHOLESALE,
And invite their customers, and the trade generally, to call.

Dr. E. S. Warner,
KNOWN FOR YEARS AS THE
"INDIAN PHYSICIAN"
of Pittsburgh, who has had twenty-five years experience in practice, and whose father was known for forty years as an
INDIAN PRACTITIONER,
Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Dispepsia, and those various diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, Dropsy, Scrofula, Tetter, Rheumatism, Erysypelas, Bronchial Affections, Sore Eyes, Nervous Diseases, and many others, generally yield to his well known practice embracing the use of many Indian Remedies. Where desirable a patient may be treated by correspondence, and medicine sent by having the case described, giving age, sex, &c. Office, medicines and consulting rooms, formerly on St. Clair, are now located at 271 Penn st., near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arbuthnot, Shanno & Co.
No. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
AT EASTERN PRICES.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE!
Rochester, Pa.
By COE & DARRAGH
WHERE MAY BE FOUND
Family Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.
COE & DARRAGH.
Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1868.

NON EXPLOSIVE.
The New Light Petroleum Fluid
Can Not be Exploded.
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 Hand Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Hardware, &c.
STOVES & TINWARE.
O. R. ANSHUTZ,
DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.
ALSO
Keeps a Complete Assortment of
Parlor,
Grates, Cooking Stoves
&c. &c.
Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.
Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.
Japanned and
PRESSED WARE
Kept Constantly on Hand.
Beaver, Pa.
Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

REMOVAL
AND
CLEARANCE SALE.
HAVING found our present store too small for our business, we will Remove to
311 LIBERTY st.,
about April 1st. To save trouble and expense of moving, we are now closing out our Stock of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,
337 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar10 tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY
AND REPAIR SHOP.
Plough and Plough Castings,
STOVES,
JOHN THORNILEY.

J. L. B. DAWSON,
Beaver Falls, Pa.
HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.
Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COAL'S PATENT DRYER.

LOOK HERE.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar 24:tf

DRY GOODS,
Fresh Arrival
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
JAMES A. FORTUNE'S,
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.
DRY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SECURE BARGAINS,
As we are not to be Undersold.
STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.
REMEMBER THE PLACE!
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES A. FORTUNE
Wait Goehy, formerly of Bridgewater.
mar31;1y

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
DYE STUFFS;
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES
J. MOORE.

Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!
OIL CLOTH!
Oil Cloth!
OIL CLOTH!
CARPETS,
CARPETS, CARPETS!

Benj. Mulheim,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
Has just received a large stock of Wall Paper,
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Books, Stationery; all kinds of
Window Shades!
Looking-Glasses, Trunks,
TRAVELING SACKS.
Children's Carriages & Wagons
All kinds of Toys, Fancy Goods
Also, An Extensive Assortment of
STEREOSCOPES
and
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
This is the largest and best selected Stock of Goods in the county, and bought direct from manufacturers, at the lowest price, and will be sold lower than elsewhere.
BENJ. MULHEIM.
mar17:tf

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Successors to
HEINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE
No. 42, Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Gold and Silversmiths,
and dealers in
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Agency for all the best makes of
American Watches
SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.
All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed.
may12y

BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.
No. 53 St. Clair Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Are selling out their stock of
HOOP SKIRTS AT COST.
CORSETS at 75 cts, worth $1.
Figured P. K's for 50 cts. worth $1.
Plaid Flannel for 25 cts. worth 37½
A lot of soiled blankets at $2.50 worth $5.
A lot of remnants for Children's dresses cheap.
A FINE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS
Dry Poplins, Plaid Poplins
St. Clair, now Sixth st., Pittsburgh
Dec. 16: may5.